The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXX NO. 6 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 8, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Dancer

—By K. H. Ara

Rs. As. Ps. Of Art

—*See THE LAST PAGE.*

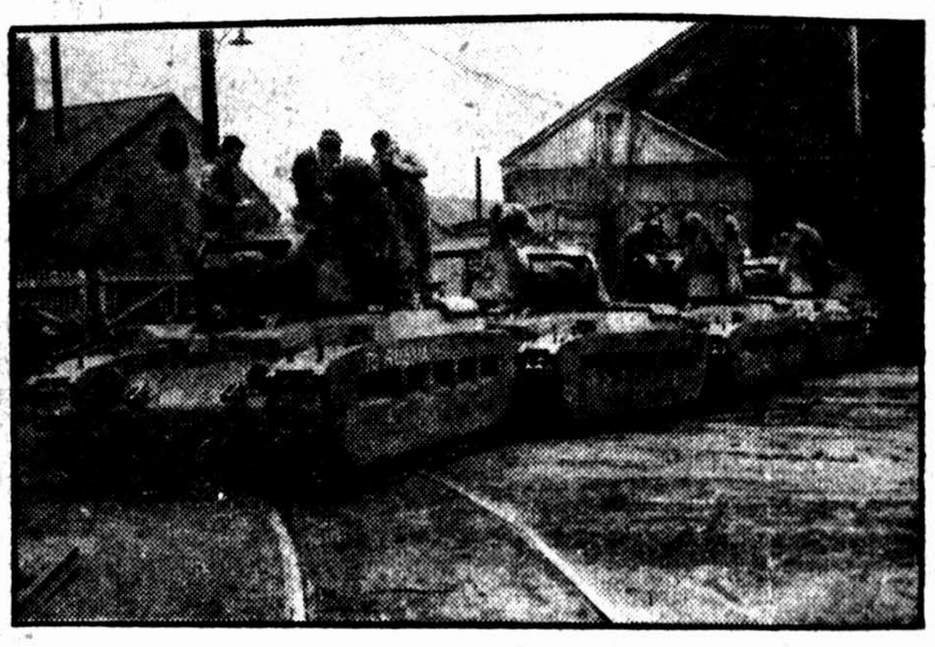
The Home Guards Are Ready

A member of the Home Guard, acting as a sniper, uses a Browning automatic rifle when undergoing manoeuvres "somewhere in Bedfordshire."

In an exercise held recently in the Scottish Command Home Guards defended an attack on a road block by the "enemy" assisted by Fifth Columnists. Photo shows: A Fifth Columnist masquerading as a nursemaid, shoots a sentry when challenged at the road block.

As part of their recruiting campaign, members of the Air Training Corps (City of London Squadron) have opened an exhibition amongst which are included captured enemy equipment and trophies. Photo Shows: Two of the Air Training Corps cadets marching an airman "prisoner" through the streets of the City during the campaign.

TANKS FOR RUSSIA: Girls at work on a tank which is destined for Russia. "Greeting to our Allies" has been chalked on the side in Russian.



A row of tanks emerging from the finishing shop ready to be tested before delivery to Russia.

Grenadier Guards, famous the world over, are now, as part of their mechanisation, equipped with motor-cycles on which Tommy guns are mounted. Photo shows: A Guardsman on his Tommy gun equipped motor-cycle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 332
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 8, 1942

INDIA'S ECONOMIC AMBASSADORS

The Sindhi Silk And Curio Merchant Is A Familiar Figure In All Parts Of The World

By K. B. VAIDYA

INDIA'S economic ambassadors. Who are they?

The first answer that might come up uppermost on our lips would be India's Trade Commissioners abroad. But I have not them in view.

Perhaps one may think of the great Parsi or Gujarathi or Cutchi community that has done such unique pioneering work for India's foreign trade in modern times. The part played by them is already written fully in golden letters on the pages of India's commercial history. But I am not referring to them either. Neither am I thinking for the moment of the Marwari community, which is one of the greatest commercial communities of India.

I am looking to some different criterion for the selection of the group of adventurous men who have brought honour and gains to India, and yet are hitherto hardly recognised or noticed. There are several aspects of our foreign trade of a more stable and more diversified nature which I am seeking to consider and to test the group on the touchstone of that criterion.

These Assiduous Men

And I name that group the "Sindhi Merchants" that band of venturesome and assiduous men from Hyderabad in Sindh. Why?

Because they fulfil almost all my standards that I have set before me. In the first place they are more widely scattered all over the world than members of any other Indian community. They are found in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres and also in Oceania up to New Zealand. They stand all the climates as they are accustomed to the coldest as well as the hottest climate in their own province in India. They are mostly non-vegetarians and therefore they have no objection about food in the present carnivorous world.

Vegetarianism and other religious customs have been an obstacle to foreign travels in the path of the great Marwari community whose contribution to India's trade and industry in recent years is so praiseworthy. But they are not found abroad in trade and industry on any appreciable scale. In the Far East I found none. The Chetties of Madras cannot stand cold climates, and therefore they go to places of warm or hot climates like those of Malaya, Africa, Indo-China, Siam, Burma and Ceylon. They are not found in China and Japan nor in Europe and America.

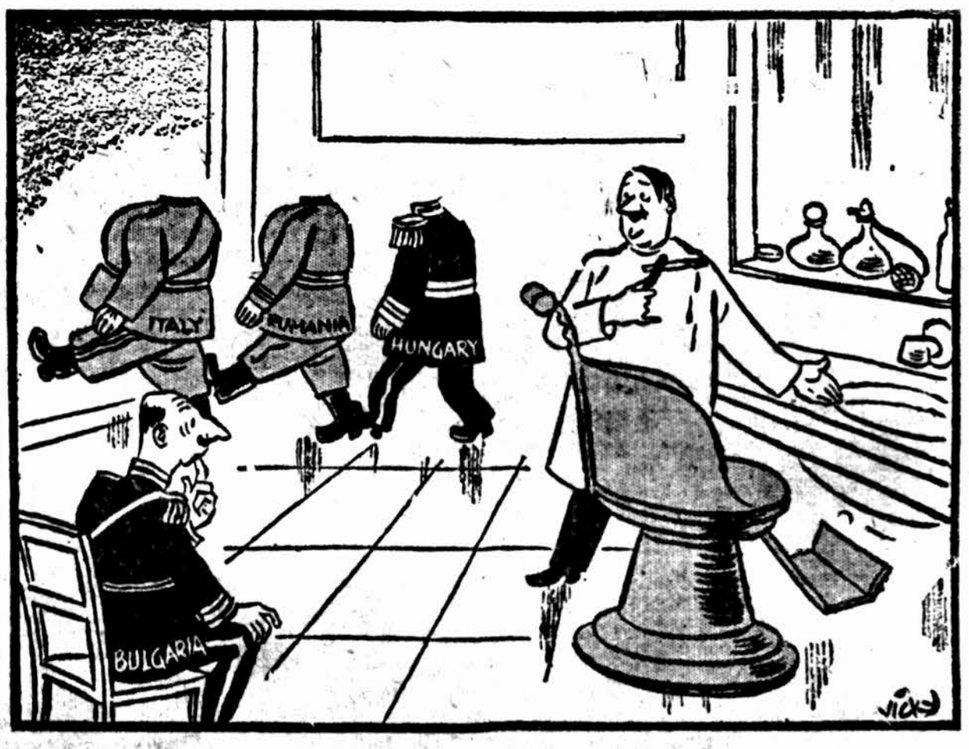
Their Adaptability

But the Sindhis can adapt themselves to all climates and modes of life, and although they are devoted to their religion in an enlightened manner, no religious obligation comes in the way of their foreign travel. They come from only one place in Sindh, Hyderabad, and also from one community the Sindhi Hindu community.

Yet from this solitary and unostentatious spot has radiated the economic venture of India on a scale unprecedented in the economic annals of this country which is generally not understood, much less appreciated. The ramifications of their operations extend over the whole world. The firm of Wassiamull Assoumull had at one time 52 branches all over the world. And what is specially to be noted is that their contribution to India's income is substantial. Apart from selling Indian silks and curious, they buy from one country abroad, sell to another and usually remit the fruits of their labour to their homes in India. Their contributions are not to be considered insignificant in economic uplift of India. Their world-wide operations are increasing day by day, and I have seen in China and Japan that they have been finding new avenues for exporting their goods in the far-off corners of the world.

They quickly pick up the local languages of the places where they are established, speak them fluently in short time and carry on their business negotiations with the people of the place in their own tongue without the aid of a "Dubhashi"—a feature which the British and American merchants never acquire in their lifetime abroad. The Sindhis are equally quick to size up the tastes of the people and would soon display such goods and wares as would meet the tastes of the people.

But this is not all. It would not be doing credit to their business acumen if I mention only this aspect of their intelligence. A Sindhi merchant is equally quick in other respect also. He is quite in advance of time and he knows also how to cultivate the tastes of customers for something new by placing before them the latest fashions from other places.



"Next Please"
(Courtesy: "News Chronicle")

Model Organisation

Their organizations for such large-scale business in foreign countries is also complete and should serve as model even for European and Western merchants. Almost all their transactions with the Sindhi firms abroad are on D|A (Documents against Acceptance) basis for terms over three to four months. Their firms being found abroad in so many places they can afford to do so without the Letter of Credit, because every Sindhi merchant comes from one place in India and if he fails to meet his Drafts in time, his credit may be called in question at home and he will not get further credits from any other Sindhi firm.

Every Sindhi buyer of goods from a Sindhi firm abroad is therefore anxious to meet his obligations in time, and therefore a Sindhi exporter in China or Japan or in Europe takes the risk of exporting goods to a Sindhi firm in West Indies or West Africa on long credit of three or four months. The exporter however draws his money from his local Bankers on his own credit acquired by deposits with the Banks or firm's own standing. In the meantime the importing Sindhi firm sells the goods that he has obtained on D|A basis and pays the Bank at his end. Thus both the exporter and the importer are financed.

Apprentice System

If their financing of business abroad is on a stable and accommodating basis, their system of equipping and maintaining their staff abroad is even more to be admired. Young Sindhis are usually taken on contract ("Indenture" without the slur attached to it) basis for two years. Their passage fare both ways is paid according to the position they hold and the function they perform. They get 10 months' leave (without pay) to return home after two years service and they are given the choice to rejoin the firm if the master wants him.

This band of faithful young men should be the proudest privilege of any community to possess. These promising young men stick to their master's interests through thick and thin in those distant places, just as the Britishers faithfully serve their masters who may be thousands of miles away. The Sindhi youths have realised by tradition and precept of those who have gone before them the important factor in business that the interest of the firm takes precedence over their own and that if the firm prospers, they would also prosper therewith.

Firm First

The employee knows also that if he harms the interests of his firm to advance his own, the firm might one day collapse and his misdeeds may then recoil on him. Therefore not only every manager of a Sindhi firm but his Sindhi subordinates even in the lowest grade would be seen zealously working for their master's interests with the greatest pains and sacrifice to themselves.

"Firm's interests first and then and thereunder his own" is his

(Continued on Page 21)

On Other Pages

	Page.
Message of Ranade	2
When Left is Right	3
The Strangers' Home	4
German Atrocities in Russia	4
On With the Show	5
Hoku-ichi	6
Books and Authors	7
Money Man (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	17
Women's Page	18
Inside Italy	19
Puzzles	20
The Last Page	24

When
HUNGER
Burns!

It's Poetry With A Difference

see page 6

Across The Years Comes This

MESSAGE OF RANADE

Evolution Of A New India Through A Synthesis Of Hindu And Muslim Cultures: India's Debt To Muslims

The following are extracts from the speech of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade delivered at the thirteenth session of the Social Conference held at Lucknow in 1893.

The question for consideration for us at the present moment is, whether in consequence of the predominance of the Mahmodens for five centuries which intervened from the invasions of Mahmud to the ascendancy of Akbar, the people of India were benefited by the contact thus forcibly brought together between the two races. There are those among us who think that this predominance has led to the decay and corruption of the Indian character, and that the whole story of the Mahomedan ascendancy should, for all pratical purposes, be regarded as a period of humiliation and sorrow. Such a view, however, appears to be unsupported by any correct appreciation of the forces which work for the elevation or depression of nations.

It cannot be easily assumed that in God's Province, such vast multitudes as those who inhabit India were placed centuries together under influences and restrains of alien domination, unless such influences and restraints were calculated to do lasting service in the building up of the strength and character of the people in directions in which the Indian races were most deficient. Of one thing we are certain, that after lasting over five hundred years, the Mahomedan Empire gave way, and made room for re-establishment of the old native races in Punjab, and throughout Central Hindusthan and Southern India and foundations of a much more solid character than those which yielded so easily before the assaults of the early Mahomedan conquerors. The domination, therefore, had not the effect of so depressing the people that they were unable to raise their heads again in greater solidarity. If the Indian races had not benefited by the contact and examp'e of men with stronger muscles and greater powers, they would have never been able to re-assert themselves in the way in which history bears testimony they did.

Stronger India

Quite independently of this evidence of the broad change that took place in the early part of the eighteenth century when the Moghul empire went to pieces, and its place was taken up not by foreign settlers, but by revived native powers, we have more convincing grounds to show that in a hundred ways the India of the 18th century, so far as the native races were concerned, was a stronger and better constituted India than met the eyes of the foreign travellers from Asia and Europe who visited it between the period of the first five centuries from 1,000 to 1,500. In Akbar's time this process of regenerated India first assumed a decided character which could not be well mistaken. No student of Akbar's reign will fail to notice that for the first time the conception was then realized of a united India in which Hindus and Mahomedans, such of them as had become permanently established in the country, were to take part in the building of an edifice rooted in the hearts of both by common interests and common ambitions. In place of the scorn and contempt with which the Mahomedan invaders had regarded the religion of the Hindus, their forms of worship, their manners and customs, and the Hindus looked down upon them as barbarous Mlenchas, whose touch was pollution, a better appreciation of the good points, in the character of both came to be recognized as the basis of the union.

Akbar The Great

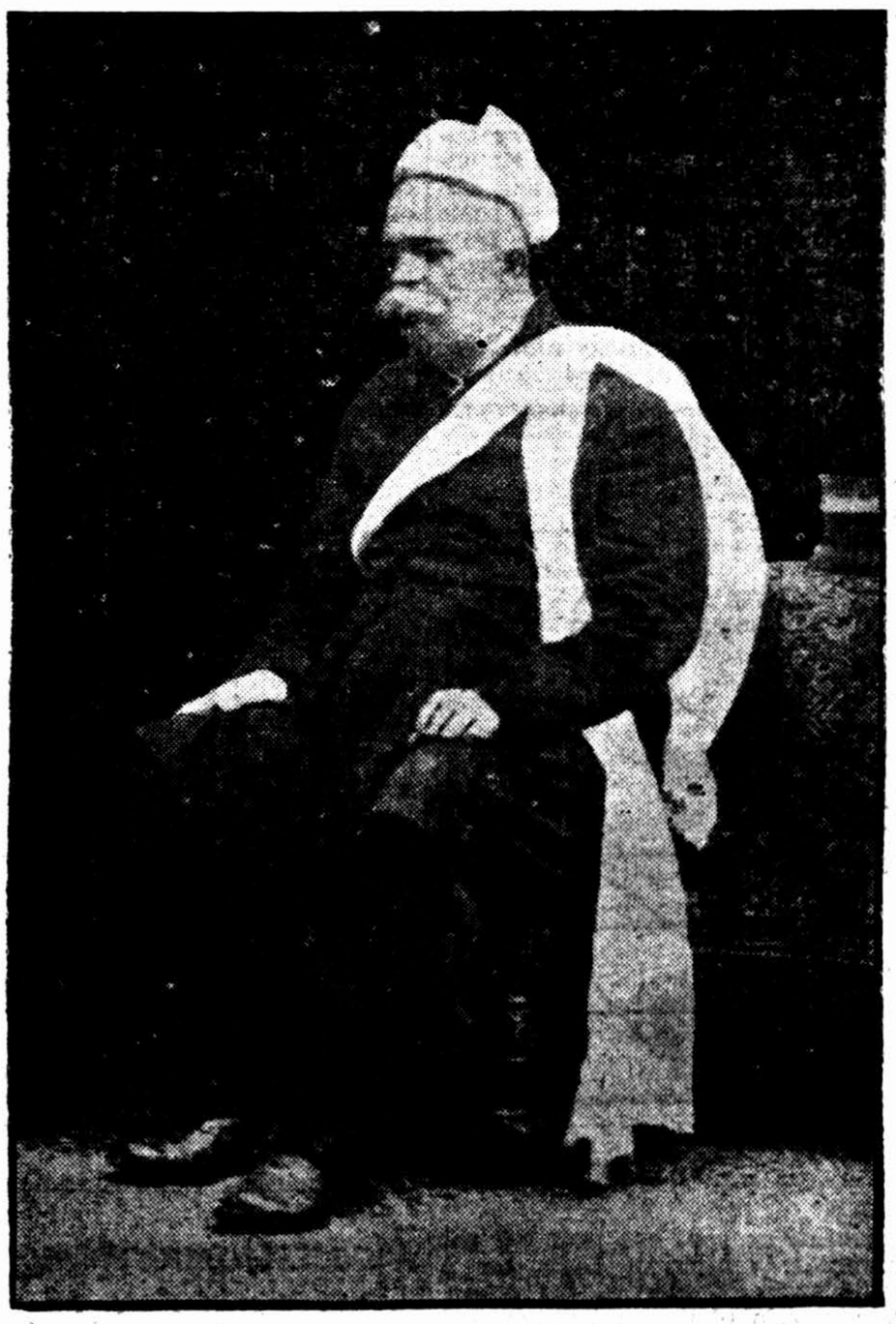
Akbar was the first to see and realize the true nobility of soul and devotion and fidelity of the Hindu character, and satisfied himself that no union was possible as long as the old bigotry and fanaticism was allowed to guide the councils of the Empire. He soon gathered about him the best men of his time, men like Faizi, Abdul Fazel and their father, Mubarak, the historians Mirza Abdul Rahim, Nizamuddin Ahmed, Badauni and others. These were set to work upon the translation of the Hindu epics and Shastras and books of science and philosophy. The pride of the Rajput races was conciliated by taking in marriage the princesses of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and by conferring equal or superior commands on those princes. These latter had been hitherto treated as enemies. They were now welcomed as the props of the Empire, and Maharaja Bhagwandas, his great nephew Mansingh, for some time Governor of Bengal and Kabul, Raja Todurmal and the Brahmin companion of the Emperor Raja Birbal, these were welcomed to court, and trusted in the full consciousness that their interests were the same as those of the Mahomedan noblemen. The Emperor himself guided by such counsel of his Hindu and Mahomedan nobles, because the real founder of the union between the two races, and this policy for a hundred years guided and swayed the councils of the empire.

Religious Reform

A fusion of the two races was sought to be made firmer still by the establishment of a religion of the Din-ilahi in which the best points both of the Mahomedan, Hindu and other faiths were sought to be incorporated. Invidious taxation privileges were done away with, and toleration for all faiths became the universal law of the Empire. To conciliate his subjects, Akbar abjured the use of faith except on four special occasions in the year, and he joined in the religious rites observed by his Hindu Queens. In regard to the particular customs of the people relating to points where natural humanity was shocked in a way to make union impossible, Akbar strove by wise encouragement and stern control where necessary, to help the growth of better ideas. Sati was virtually abolished by being placed under restraints which nobody could find fault with. Re-marriage was encouraged, and marriage before puberty was prohibited. In these and a hundred other ways, the fusion of the races and of their many faiths was sought to be accomplished with a success which was justified by the results for a hundred years. This process if removing all causes of friction and establishing accord went on without interruption during the reigns of Akbar, Juhangir and Shahjahan. Shahjahan's eldest son, Dara Shiko was himself an author of no mean repute. He translated the Upanishadas, and wrote a work in which he sought to reconcile the Brahmin religion with the Mahomedan faith. He died in 1659.

Aurangzeb

This period of a hundred years may be regarded as the halcyon period of Indian history when the Hindu and Mahomedan races acted in full accord. If in place of Aurangzeb, Dara Shikoh had succeeded to power as the eldest son of Shahjahan, the influence set on foot by the genius of Akbar would have gathered strength, and possibly averted the collapse of the Moghul power for another century. This was, however, not to be so, and with Aurangzeb's ascent to the throne, a change of system commenced which gathered force during the long time that this emperor reigned. Even Aurangzeb had, however, to follow the traditions of his three predecessors. He could not dispose with Jaisingh or Jaswantsing who were his principal military commanders. In the reign of his son, whole provinces under him were governed by Rajput, Kayastha and other Governors. The revival of fanatic bigotry was kept in check by the presence of these great Rajput chiefs, one of whom on the reimposition of the 'Zezia' addressed to the Emperor a protest couched in unmistakable terms that the God of Islam was also the God of Hindus, and the subjects of both races merited equal treatment. Aurangzeb unfortunately did not listen to this advice, and the result was that the empire built by Akbar went to pieces even when Aurangzeb was alive. No one was more aware of his failure than Aurangzeb himself, who in his last moments admitted that his whole life was a mistake. The Marathas in the South, the Sikhs in the North, and the Rajut States helped in the dismemberment of the empire in the reigns of his immediate successors with the result that nearly the whole of India was restored to its native Hindu sovereigns except Bengal, Oudh, and the Deccan Hyderabad. It will be seen from this that so far from suffering from decay and corruption, the native races gathered strength by reason of the Mahomedan rule when it was directed by the wise counsel of those Mahomedan and Hindu statesmen who sought the weal of the country by a policy of toleration and equality. Since the time of Ashoka, the element of strength born of union was wanting in the old Hindu dynasties who succumbed so easily to the Mahomedan invaders.



His wise words echo today with a new significance

Cultural Influence Of Muslims

Besides this source of strength, there can be no doubt that in a hundred ways the Mahomedan domination helped to refine the tastes and manners of the Hindus. The Art of Government was better understood by the Mahomedans than by the old Hindu sovereigns. The art of war also was singularly defective till the Mahomedans came. They brought in the use of gun-powder and artillery. In the words of Babar, they "taught ingenuity and mechanical invention in a number of handicraft arts", the very nomenclature of which being made up of non-Hindu words, shows their foreign origin. They introduced candles, paper, glass and household furniture and saddlery. They improved the knowledge of the people in music, instrumental and vocal, medicine and astronomy, and their example was followed by the Hindus in the perversions of both these sciences, astrology and alchemy. Geography and history were first made possible departments of knowledge and literature by their example. They made roads, aqueducts, canals, caravansaries, and the post office, and introduced the best specimens of architecture, and improved our gardening, and made us acquainted with a taste of new fruits and flowers. The revenue system as inaugurated by Todarmal in Akbar's time is the basis of the revenue system up to the present day. They carried on the entire commerce by sea with distant regions, and made India feel that it was a portion of the inhabited world with relations with all, and not cut off from all social intercourse. In all these respects, the civilisation of the united Hindu and Muslim powers represented by the Moghuls at Delhi, was a distant advance beyond what was possible before the tenth century of the Christian era.

Mutual Benefit

More lasting benefits have, however, accrued by the contact in the higher tone it has given to the religion and thoughts of the people. In this respect, both the Mahomedans and Hindus benefited by contact with one another. As regards the Mahomedans, their own historians admit that the Sufi heresy gathered strength from contact with the Hindu teachers, and made many Mahomedans believe in transmigration and in the final union of the soul with the supreme spirit. The Mohorrum festival and saint worship are the best evidence of the way in which the Mahomedans were influenced by Hindu ideas. We are more directly concerned with the way in which this contact has affected the Hindus. The prevailing tone of pantheism had established toleration for polytheism among our most revered ancient teachers who rested content with separating the few from the many, and established no bridge between them. This separation of the old religion has prevented its higher precepts from becoming the common possession of whole races. Under the purely Hindu system, the intellect may admit, but the heart declines to allow a common platform to all people in the sight of God. The Vaishnava movement has however succeeded in establishing the bridge noted above, and there can be no doubt, that in the hands of the followers of Ramananda, especially the Kabirpanthis, Malikdasis, Dadupanthis, the followers of Mirabai, of Lord Gauranga on the Bengal side, and Baba Nanak in Punjab in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the followers of Tu-

(Continued on page 22)

The left half of the face is different from the right half. If the two sides of a person's face were completely identical, we would look quite different from the way we look with our "assymetrical" faces. Miss Dotty Winkler, dramatic star of American radio, looks charming when she is "asymetrical" as in real life (left).
Miss Winkler's "right-side face": the right half of her face is doubled in the photograph. (centre)
How different Miss Winkler's "left-side face" looks: the left side of the face is doubled and shows quite a different character and type (right).

WHEN LEFT IS RIGHT!

Left-Handed Plants, Animals And Genius In A Right-Handed World

By MICHAEL LORANT

Asymetric action—the fact that the average normal person uses his right hand for actions demanding strength and skill, and the left hand only as an auxiliary—is not restricted to human beings.

The right feet of most animals are more strongly developed, and even plants gravitate towards the right. The vines of creepers twisted round a tree trunk almost invariably take a "right turning." If planted beside a wall in a sheltered position where the sun reaches both sides equally, the right side of a creeper is almost always more strongly developed, puts out stronger shoots and clings more "skilfully" to its support.

Normally "Right-Handed"—But Why?

The reason for this "right handedness" of plants is not yet known, said Mme. Clara Goldzieher-Roman, noted Continental expert on graphology. But it definitely establishes the fact, recognised by scientists for some time, that all living organisms are normally "right-handed", i.e., more fully developed on the right side, although of course there are many exceptions.

Starting out from the study of the handwriting of such exceptions, Mme. Goldzieher-Roman made an extensive psychological study of the phenomena and the reasons of left-handedness. She stated that the more vigorous development of the right side of great majority of normal people is by no means restricted to the hand alone. All instinctive actions such as gesticulating, hitting, throwing, are done with the right hand by most people. But the same thing also applies to the action of the feet. The right foot invariably takes the initiative in the case of right-handed persons. We start to walk with the right foot, we kick with the right foot, and whatever our mood, we step out of bed with the right foot foremost.

Our Two Profiles

Even the development of the two halves of the face is assymetrical. Everyone knows that no human being's two profiles are exactly alike. Sometimes the difference is quite remarkable. Mme. Goldzieher says that the right profile reveals the traits of higher intelligence, of intellect and willpower, whereas the left side of the face mirrors the more primitive psychological functions, passion and emotion.

For a long time the right-handedness of the great majority of human beings was attributed to age-old habit. Certain scientists maintained that the habit of using the right hand for action goes back tens of thousands of years to primeval man who, in combat, pressed his left hand upon his heart in order to protect it, and attacked with his right. It was believed that right-handedness had developed with the cultural advancement of man, like walking upright. But this theory has been definitely contradicted by recent research which has proved beyond question that brain functions are assymetric and "right-handedness", prevalent everywhere in Nature, is their result.

Left-Handed Genius

The left half of the brain, directing the functions of the right hand, is more highly developed than the right half. In the left side of the brain are located the

(Continued on page 20)

Miss Nora Day, American radio singer, is another proof of the fact that man is far from being a symetrical creature. The full-face photograph, the picture showing the right side of the face doubled and that of the left side of the face, also doubled, might be those of three different women.

'THE STRANGERS' HOME'

Necessary Corrective To Present Social Order

By THOMAS COUTINHO

Sequestered in a quiet nook in the city is a two storeyed edifice with a lovely little garden by the side of a lane which bears a name highly suggestive of romance—Love Lane.

Yet, this prosaic mansion where I want to take the reader is not so romantic as its location would make one expect. The place to all who know it intimately is known by the name of "Strager's Home", though the benevolent authorities who run the place have, in order to give it an aspect of additional respectability, changed the nomenclature to the "European Relief Home". An ironical contrast is that this home for paupers is contiguous to the princely properties of the Aga Khan.

Strange as it may seem, the inmates of the home are mostly Anglo-Indians and the darker Christian folk who closely adhere to the Anglo-Indian community. The number of Europeans who resort to the place is surprisingly very small.

The "Stranger's Home", by which name the place is dearly remembered by not a few people who have spent their days of hardships there, is a spacious little shelter where a down and out intellectual can take sanctuary in dire distress.

Hospitable Asylum

Here you will find old and infirm gentlemen who after chequered careers have come to this hospitable asylum to spend the evening of their life, as it costs them very little or nothing to stay there.

Side by side with these relics of a by-gone generation one meets here young university men or boys who have come out from some of the best public schools in the country. You will ask how is it that young educated boys happen to live in this Home which as its very name indicates is meant for affording relief to those smitten by the hands of poverty.

But most of them are forced to go there as it is the only place where after exhausting one's last recourse one can rest one's head and get some grub without having to bother about paying until one finds means to stand on his own legs once again.

This is a place where an un-employed person is accommodated until he finds something to do. It is also a haven to those intellectual waifs whom a cruel destiny has driven from home in quest of some odd occupation or job to keep the pot boiling.

When I visited the Home there were about 30 men living there, each with a lugubrious story to tell. There were half a dozen old men whose decrepitude both physical and financial had brought them to this only House of Hope. There were boys in their teens who in the midst of their education had been thrown into the streets by misfortune.

There were middle-aged men who came there for shelter and would be there until they landed a job. For where else on earth could they go? The only other alternative would be to adopt the role of footpath dwellers. That is the chief reason which brings youths broken down with despair but still having sanguine outlooks to this Home in their days of difficulties and sufferings.

Only genuine cases of distress are admitted into the Home but the door is invariably shut to those who sham to get in.

Only Genuine Cases

Ordinarily men who come there for shelter while they are engrossed in job-hunting are as a rule allowed to lodge and board free or for a full fortnight. If a person has really been serious in his search for a job and yet not succeeded within the limited time at his disposal, then, if he approaches the Superintendent of the Home and convinces him of his inability to find a suitable billet, the Superintendent may use his discretion and grant a further extension which may be another fortnight or more. But if the Superintendent entertains any doubt as to the veracity of the petitioner's representations then he is asked to pack off.

Mr. H. L. Innwood, the Superintendent of the Home, told me that after years of experience he could tell a genuine case from a bogus one the moment he looked at a person. His attitude for the really helpless young lads that go there is sympathetic.

Explaining to me he said: "There are some young fellows here who have been unemployed for months—they are genuine cases—some of them are trying hard for jobs but have not succeeded. If I see that any one of them is an idler and is trying to sponge on the institution I pack him off after his fortnight is over".

Nominal Charges

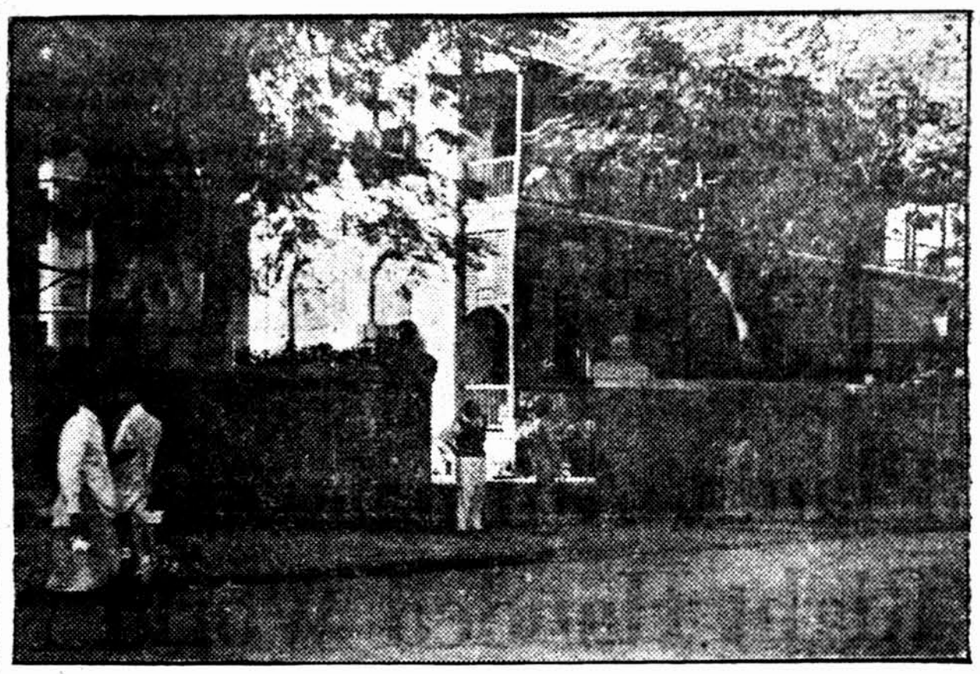
Mr. Innwood told me that most of the distressful cases did not have to pay anything, but when they got something to do, of course, they would have to pay according to their means.

Usually a person who gets less than 25 rupees a month is not charged anything at all. A person earning between Rs. 25 and 50 may have to pay Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month in lieu of his boarding and lodging. The charges are absolutely nominal. The maximum payment is Rs. 15 a month and the minimum is Rs. 5.

Inmates get bread, butter and tea in the morning. In the afternoon they get a lunch which consists of curry and rice or stew. There is no afternoon tea, but at 6 in the evening they are given tea and stew which is a substitute for dinner.

There is no service by bearers or butlers and each inmate has to fetch his own food from the kitchen where the chef and his only assistant serve hot and fresh food to the men.

The comforts available at the Home attract many and if it was not for the discerning eye of the Super all the sixty beds in the Home would have been full. Mr. Innwood was very emphatic when he told me "I could fill up the place in no time, but I don't take all the men that come".



The Strangers' Home, Bombay

The Old Inmates

On an average at least four to five young men have sought relief at the place every week during the last year. They came there in dire distress and left with a glad heart when they secured a job

Besides the food given to them inmates are supplied with an iron cot a mattress and pillows, a locker and counter-pane which is decidedly preferable to spending nights on the pavement benches.

Most of the old men who live in the Home are men without means, who at their age should have been recipients of pensions. Some of them had been in Railway Service and done several other kinds of job which don't entitle one to a pension. Now in their old age and feebleness their only source of relief was a charitable institution.

There should be hundreds of old men in the city faced with a similar fate as a result of our faulty socio-economic system, but they are the unfortunates who don't have access to any relief home.

Mr. Powell, the door-keeper of the institute, was a typical example of the type of old men who live in the Home. He represented the class of people who work until its limbs are strong and then are thrown to the mercy of charitable trusts when old age disabled them from working. The door-keeper who could proudly lay claim to a modicum of education—for as a boy he had been to one of the best European schools in the city—was a dock-supervisor of 17 years, so he said. He had also done several other sundry jobs. Now he was old and helpless, so the Home provided him a free berth.

A ship's captain who had weathered the stormy oceans and sailed the seven seas took refuge here when he was too old to sail any more. He stayed there for nearly ten years till death claimed him at last.

Private Enterprise

The Europeans and Anglo-Indians have a relief home for their people in distress. May be they condescend to admit a few coloured Christians too. Perhaps, the "Stranger's Home" which as the name indicates was meant for any citizen irrespective of caste who needed relief and shelter, may have been converted into a communal institution to keep the others out. Whatever it is, the fact remains that it is a private enterprise.

Could not our civic institutions organize something of the sort on a country-wide scale?

The Municipality could have a relief home in the city based on the same lines as the "Stranger's Home" or the "European Relief Home" which would be open to members of the general public, while in distressful circumstances. And how many are the people that sleep on the footpath in Bombay?

From Matunga in the North to the Southern end of the city in Colaba there are hundreds of homeless and helpless people who sleep on pavements. They are compelled to snatch a night's shelter under nature's star-lit canopy.

Of course relief homes and institutions like that demoralise those who are compelled to take recourse to them and smack of a very faulty social order, nevertheless, until a new and better social order is ushered in, civic relief institutions are a necessity.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN RUSSIA

The Three Factors Behind Them

By J. B. PRIESTLEY

I have been reading the note sent by M. Molotov, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs in the Soviet Union, to all Governments with which the Soviet Union has diplomatic relations.

This note is a solemn indictment of the conduct of the invading German army in Russia. It is a very terrible document, giving scores of examples of wholesale looting and wanton destruction, of the murder of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and rape and torture in every conceivable form of horrible violence and cruelty.

It ends with the solemn declaration that the outraged Soviet people will never forget, nor forgive these crimes, and emphasises the fact that all the responsibility for them must be laid upon the criminal Hitlerite Government of Germany

This catalogue of appalling crime did not come as any surprise to me, because ever since the Nazi invasion of Russia I have been reading the most horrible accounts of the invading army's conduct, and even after all allowances had been made for propaganda methods and the spread of shocking rumour, there was more than enough evil substance in what remained to leave one shocked and horrified. The conduct of the Nazi invaders in Soviet Russia will leave a black page in human history.

A Similar Record

If civilisation is to continue, then there will inevitably come a time when men, reading these reports of robbery, mass murder, rape and torture, will wonder what kind of monsters roamed the earth in the fourth decade of the twentieth century.

I was about to declare that no other army in modern history could show so black a record, when I remembered what another invading army had done to a peaceful people quite recently—the Japanese army in China. As a matter of fact, the two records are very similar. There is in both of them, not merely ruthlessness, but a horrible lust and violence and bestiality and cruelty.

Japan has often posed as the warrior-knight of Asia against Europe and America, and the champion of the oppressed and plundered Asiatics, but the conduct of the Japanese in China, where they have outraged and murdered millions of fellow-Asiatics, makes this claim so much cynical nonsense.

I have no doubt that the fact that this monstrous crime went almost unchallenged by the nations before the war vastly encouraged the Nazis, and confirmed their belief that now they could do as they liked with humanity. Here is a lesson we must learn, namely, that we live now in a completely interdependent world, where vast crimes simply cannot go unchecked, any more than vast plagues can go unchecked. It is no longer possible to say, "Well, it's a sad affair, but no business of mine", because it is our business, as we shall always discover, to our amazement and horror, that peace and prosperity, justice and ordinary human happiness cannot long exist in one quarter of the world if all hell has been let loose in another quarter.

Atrocity Reports

Many decent folk, living a long way from these scenes of atrocity, feel that the reports about them cannot be true. They know that small section of the German people, chiefly the young men who have been educated in Nazi doctrines and methods, have been deliberately brutalised and are so capable of almost any atrocity.

Nobody outside Goebbels' Fifth Column could deny that young men are capable of beating their own fellow-countrymen to a jelly are not likely to behave very scrupulously in invaded foreign country. But, these bewildered folk will argue, such young brutes represent only a small section of the German people, whereas the Army represents a very large section of them, and may almost be said to be the German people Why then, they will ask should, the army behave in this horrible fashion?

A handful of drunken soldiers here and there might easily go looting and raping, and even murdering, but that is only to be expected, and has happened with nearly all invading armies. But, they will say, either the scale of these crimes in Russia has been enormously exaggerated for obvious propaganda purposes, or something is happening that we simply do not understand.

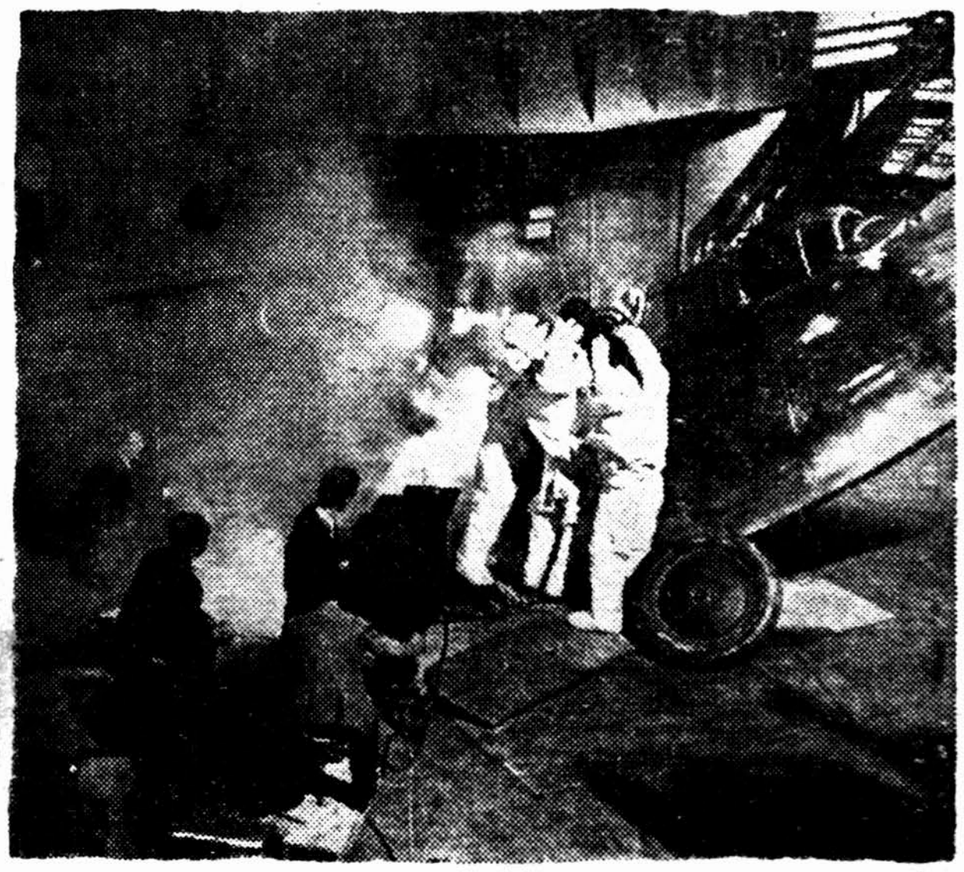
Now as I have already declared, even with all allowances being made for propaganda and for the spread of evil

(Continued on page 19)

ON WITH THE SHOW

There Is No Black-Out In The British Film Industry

By IAN COSTER



This set showing a scene on a British aircraft carrier was enacted by men who know the reality. It was supervised by directors and "shot" by cameramen who have experienced active service.

THEY were making a gentle English comedy called "Quiet Wedding", at Sound City studios, twelve miles south-west of London.

It was somebody's birthday and director Anthony Asquith, a son of Britain's last war-time Prime Minister, the film actress Margaretta Scott, the actor Derek Farr (he is a gunner now) and others of the cast, had gone in their make-up to the bar. As they were drinking healths, one inquisitive girl thought she heard something and went to look outside.

"Why it's like Guy Fawkes Eve" she announced, with memories of the fire-work displays that commemorate every November the defeat of a plot to blow up a seventeenth century English King in Parliament. Incendiary bombs were plumping down all round. So the cast, headed by Asquith in his tin helmet and the blue dungarees he always wears, put down their drinks and became firemen.

That happened in the early days. Now they all have roof spotters to give the alarm when German planes are overhead and little time is wasted by air raids in this important industry which, far from being crippled by war, has actually been stimu'ated.

Better Comradeship

"Sound City" is the only studio which had casualties. They were making "Quiet Wedding" when an explosive bomb fell, killing two men in the Accountancy Department. Production stopped for half an hour.

Another studio received an incendiary on the roof of one sound stage. The film under production, "It's Turned Out Nice Again", had to be transferred to another studio, but it was finished.

The studio roof was mended in fifteen days, and a new film "Ships With Wings" a story of the Fleet Air Arm, was started.

Common danger has made better comrades of stars, extras, carpenters, technicians, directors, producers. Shepherd's Bush, where Gaumont-British is still producing strongly, started the "sleep in" system. The executive head, Maurice Ostrer, led the way and, after shooting hours, joined in games of darts and ping-pong with the actors and studio hands.

"Band Wagon", film version of a popular radio feature, with Arthur (Big-hearted) Askey, had just begun when war was declared. Askey slept in the studios and took turns at fire-watching. Bombs fell all around the street where the studios are situated, blotting out nearby houses and a cinema.

In spite of bombs and often under fire, the British film industry has carried on and even increased production.

Only eleven hours of work were lost by all the studios working night and day through the German air offensive.

Production was not without its eventful and often humorous side. Here a well-known film critic describes happenings in studios as thrilling as any their scenarios depict.

Stars Return Home

The studios themselves weathered it all, turning out a string of successful films, "Charley's Aunt" "Night Train to Munich", "the Girl in the News", "The Ghost Train." They finished a spy thriller, "Cottage to Let", and started immediately on another Askey film "Ey Theng Yow", which, being interpreted from the Cockney means "I Thank You."

At Denham is to be found the fair-headed English actor, Leslie Howard. He came back from America immediately he had finished "Gone With the Wind" and he has recently written, directed, produced and starred in a story of escape from Germany, called "Pimpernel Smith." He is working on a film of Canadian life, "Forty-Ninth Parallel."

Laurence Olivier, who left a magnificent post in Hollywood to join the Fleet Air Arm, is with him.

To Denham too, when he has got a week-end's leave, comes Captain David Niven, British star who turned down a fortune in Holiywood to come home and fight. He is getting army leave to appear in a film about Fleet Street, the centre of Britain's newspaper world.

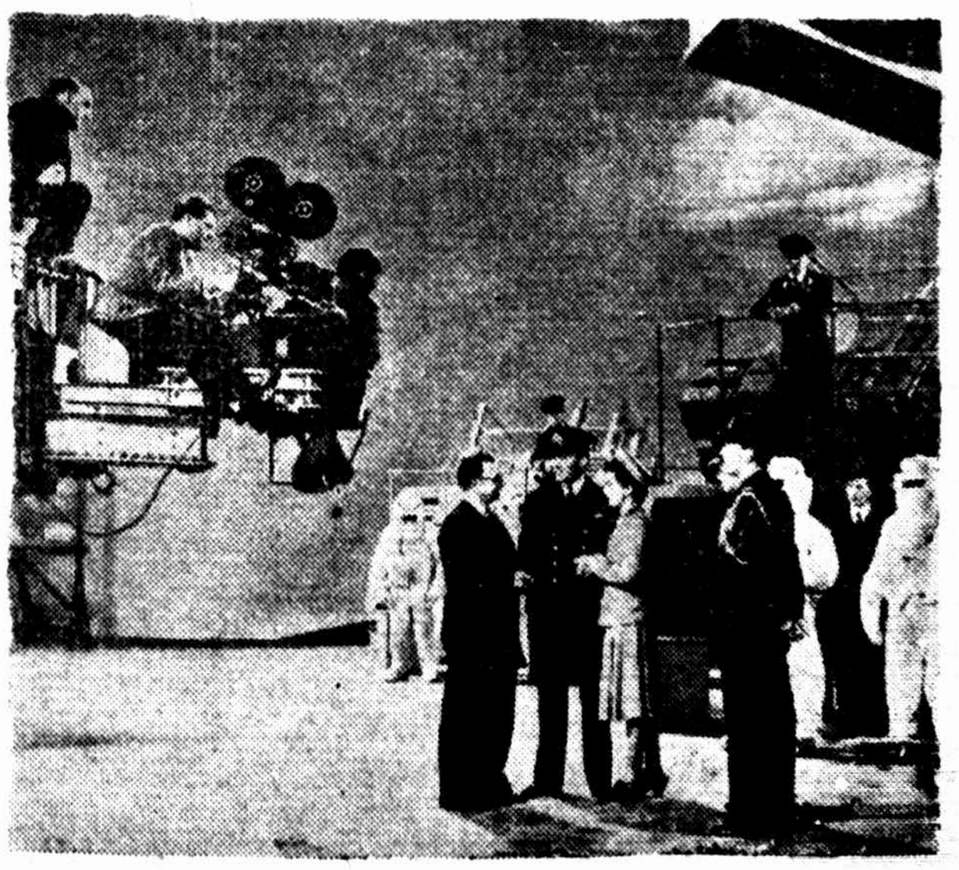
On With The Show

The film company at Teddington are busy on an ambitious history of the Cunard Steamship Line, which has meant the reconstruction of sailing and early steamships with their background in the old port of Liverpool.

Welwyn studios have been concentrating on the country scene. They have made "The Farmer's Wife" and "Spring Meeting", the latter an Irish comedy which gives Sarah Churchill her first important part. With her husband the stage comedian Vic Oliver, Miss Churchill is about to start a picture for a new company called John Corfield Productions.

In spite of the war, the old film companies are thriving and new ones are being formed. The comedian George Formby, a Home Guard in his spare time, has just started his own and signed a £500,000 contract with the American firm Columbia for six pictures. And two other new companies are considering making films of "The Life of William Shakespeare."

A "set" representing one of London's underground railway shelters for the film "Ey Thing You" (I thank You).



This scene depicting ... was actually taken while the studio was being bombed.

BEHIND THE JAPANESE BLITZ

By KAMALADEVI

'HOKU-ICHI'

In spite of all the campaigning against the West, the process of Westernisation goes on apace in Japan. There is in fact far more Westernism in Japan than in any other oriental country, even in dress and in art expression, especially music, painting and stage, all in strange contrast to the contempt so loudly expressed for all that is West! Side by side there is a sentimental and indiscriminate eulogising of the East, all that signifies Asiatic and oriental traditions as they choose to interpret them, some of it meaningless jargon and in complete contradiction to their own adaptations.

No Enthusiasm, No Criticism!

In surprising contrast is the absence of bitterness against the Chinese. There is a definite move to avoid it. On the contrary an attempt is made to foster affection for Chinese culture. Chinese is introduced in the Japanese schools, and prominence given to Chinese culture in cultural activities. This is done for the subtle purpose of justifying their China campaign which insists that it was undertaken to save China from the Western exploitation and had it not been for Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, who has lent himself as a willing tool to the two Anglo-Saxon Powers to drive a wedge between these two Asiatic people, they would have naturally united and avoided a war!

Unfortunately this moral lesson seems to have been completely lost on the Chinese, and failed to enthuse the Japanese spirits on the China issue. For, although nobody is bold enough categorically to give expression to it, there is general disheartenment in Japan over the China "incident", as Japan insists still in calling the war in China. There is a growing conviction that no matter how well-intended it originally may have been, this venture has proved a fiasco and the sooner it is terminated the better. How, nobody can say. They are only too acutely conscious of the power of the Army group. Moreover, they are not given to offering suggestions to the Government, it just isn't done. Even when a crisis occurs, any speculation question or discussion is discouraged by the Government which warns the people against such indulgences. Thus no comment is heard from the public who wait patiently for the official Government communique.

Not Individuals But Automatons

In fact the Japanese people do not give expression to their hardships. There is a silent determination and iron will about them, from the highest to the lowest from the oldest to the youngest. Every mother instils it into the heart of her child, every teacher teaches it with the first alphabet. To-day they are going through very hard times. There is a scarcity of essentials. Food, even rice is rationed. Transport is limited, causing untold inconveniences. No private cars are allowed, even the few taxis have gradually vanished from the streets. One has often to wait hours to take a bus. But there is not a murmur or a frown. Even if attention is drawn to such difficulties, they shrug their shoulders and say that they are prepared to undergo any suffering for their country.

They also show very little tendency to quarrel. One rarely sees friction over incidents that in other countries would have led to riots. Even when one vehicle grazes against another, the owner of each vies with the owner of the other in apologies, instead of curses as we are generally accustomed to. From all accounts they also make convenient neighbours, given to few words, complete non-interference in their neighbour's affairs, and a rare lack of interest in gossip and scandal.

This mental and expressional restraint tends to make them very stereotyped and their conversation runs mainly to one set pattern. It is now very deeply influenced by the new role assumed by Japan Their avowals, therefore, sound like copy-book maxims. Meeting one seems as good as meeting a hundred. They all believe that Japan has a great destiny designed for her and each of them is an instrument for the successful fulfilment of that mission. They must be prepared for any sacrifice, no matter how high, to build this New Order Asia is theirs. The Eastern Asiatic people in particular are their own kith and kin who had been torn away from Japan as limbs are from the trunk, and they were only waiting to be reunited again.

"Family Affair"

The scheme is to bring all Asia, the Eastern Asiatic countries to begin with, under what they call a family unit in other words Japanese hegemony. The Emperor of Japan is to be the Father of this family. And to him they would render fullest allegiance as to the family head. He will be the Symbol of that Union. Every people would have a place in it. This would be just the happy family reunion. If some members were a little perverse and did not know where exactly their duty and welfare lay, they would have to be coaxed, and if that failed then pressure might have to be exercised, as in China. After all it was a purely domestic affair and really done in the interest of the straying son.

All members of a family, it is argued, are not equal, and cannot, therefore, do the same type of jobs. So each will have a job cut out, but all work in harmonious co-ordination. Japan being of course the most industrialised and militarily the strongest, would naturally become the industrial spearhead of this family and hold itself responsible for its protection. While the other members who were dominantly agricultural would supply the raw material, and labour where necessary. This would make for perfect working of the New Order.

"Hoku-Ichi"

To me this had an ominously familiar ring. Call it by any name, imperialism is just as abhorrent. But the slightest suggestion of this outrages the feelings of the Japanese. They look very aggrieved that we can so misunderstand them, that we fail to appreciate their noble ideal. They explain that what they aim at is "Hoku-Ichi"; a place for everyone and to each according to his lights. Of course that Japan makes herself the sole arbiter of this and will, if need be, enforce her decision even through a long and bloody war, strikes them as only an essential detail and nothing to detract from the ideal. A burnt child knows fire and to us it can but hold out the promise of being devoured. But arguing with them is futile. Their minds to-day can only hold the shape and sound that has been impressed upon them.

It is equally amazing to hear them talk of the continent of Asia as though it were a mere backyard of theirs in which they were planning to grow carrots and radishes, with incredible disregard to its vastness, the diversity of its people and their wholly unequal and heterogeneous development. To lump them all together for the family crucible strikes one as an exaggerated over-simplification of rather a complicated picture. Moreover a fatherly patronage might seem tolerable or feasible in the case of an infantile people. With the Japanese it is possible because of their peculiar tradition and psychological development. Even there if the lid were lifted, rising bubbles would be visible. But to suggest to mature developed people such as most Orientals are, perpetual subservience to a Father Emperor, somewhere thousands of miles away with no common background to forge ties of personal or sentimental allegiance, a medieval type of loyalty of the serfs to their overlord, such as the Japanese envisage, is height of absurdity. But whether this aspect is lost upon the Japanese or they choose to

(Continued On Page 22)

When Hunger Burns

BY SOCHI ROUT ROY

(Translated By Harindranath Chattopadhyay)

Sri Sochi Rout Roy is the leading progressive poet of Orissa. His books "Avijan", "Rakta Sikha" and "Baji Rout" have brought about a new progressive outlook among the masses and the intelligentia of Orissa. His poems have sent waves of electricity as it were, through the dead bones of the millions of Kisans, labourers and students and have been responsible for the advancement and dawning of a new collective aspiration and consciousness among the masses of Orissa.

The following poem is the translation of one of his Oriya poems by Sj. Harindranath Chottopadhyay, the reputed writer and playwright of India:—

Well-fed Master! we are starving! give us bread!
In your hands you hold our life—the life of the living dead!!
Our children on the foot-paths lie, lifeless as any log,
They are not destined even to eat the leavings of your dog!!
We are starvation-stricken men whose blood is a ruddy fog,—
O how we wish in our hearts of heart that we were your dog instead!!

* * *

On a cushion of yielding rubber your dog lies safe and warm,
Its fur soft—white as the suds of soap, lends lustre to its form!
Unlike its own our body is coarse with dust and dirt and toil,
Coarse and hard and chapped and scarred—it would make your dog re-coil—
All rough and rude and ridiculous for want of a drop of oil . . . .
Weary and worn and tattered and torn like the sail of a boat in a storm!

* * *

The milk is dry in the women's breasts which sag and droop so sad.
And their children wildly gnaw at clap—starvation has made them mad!
At times they tug at those very breasts which lack of food has dried,
Tug and tear at them in the hope of reaching at milk inside . . . .
They are scorched with hunger, these helpless ones yea! scorched with hunger and drought
For their mothers' breasts are only as bags of dry, dead skin in their mouth . . . .
They haven't even the strength to cry,
By slow degrees they suffer and die,
If only they'd perish at once, perchance it would make their mothers glad!!

* * *

Who strives to save us in our struggle, who heeds our strangled moan?
Bent by your burden our backs have become as frozen and frigid as stone . . . .
Subservient to your grim commands our brows keep trickling sweat,
Our mouths are dumb for they dare not speak;—with foam of fatigue they are wet . . . .
Our growth is checked and our breath is choked, until we nearly forget
That we were born of human mothers, builded of blood and bone.

* * *

Our grown-up daughters hide themselves, because their bodies are bare,
Between themselves they haven't even a piece of cloth to share!
They shriek to heaven for mercy, they cry to God in pain,
"O save us from this living hell!"—they shriek and cry in vain!
Since they were born in a living hell, and there they must remain,
While heaven is but a blank of blue and God mere rainbow-air!

* * *

Yea! God and heaven, Master! are golden visions which
Exist in the imaginations of the idle rich!
For us who starve for months and months, whose empty stomachs seem
To pay an endless ransom to Death who reigns supreme,
They can, at best be pretty words far-echoed in a dream,
—Mere hollow names to those in whom hunger has reached its pitch!!

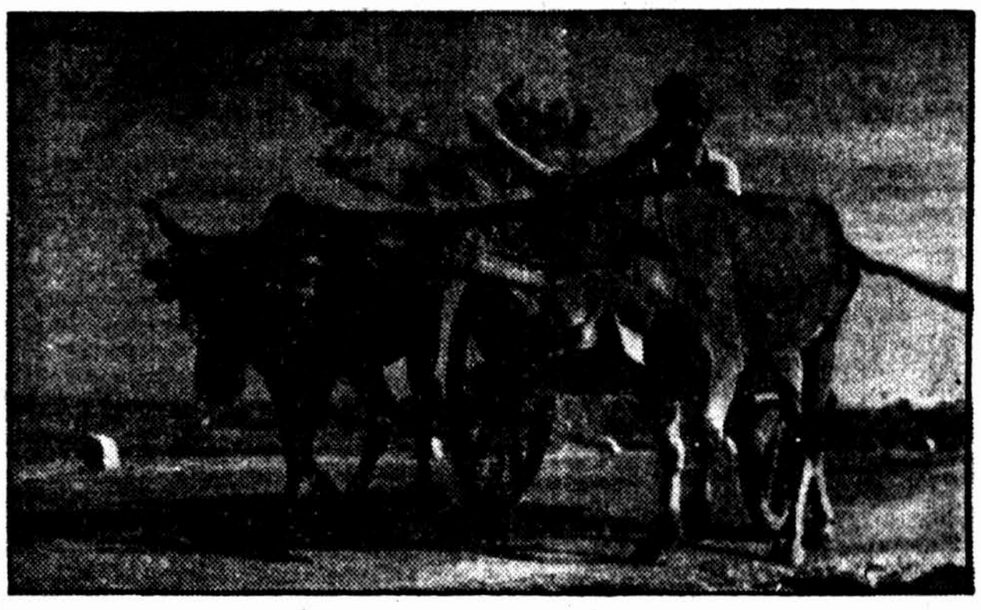


Photo: J. R. Lalan.

COMMERCIAL TIMBERS

Mr. H. Trotter's revised edition of "The Commercial Timbers of India and their uses" shall supply the long felt want of the trade. The Volume is well bound and handy and contains up-to-date information about India's Commercial woods. His observations on their seasoning particularly air-seasoning are instructive and his suggestions thereabout are practicable since they are inexpensive and understandable. His simple diction, concise yet comprehensible descriptions, are but a few of the outstanding merits of this rather a technical treatise. The author's clear exposition of his subjects in six chapters and XXXVII sub-chapters under the last one assures for his detailed study, continuous collaboration in research and extensive experience.

His advice on conversion storage, seasoning kiln drying and preservation of woods shall definitively guide a craftsman to select and treat his timber to suit the use and purpose for which his product is intended. The hurried Indian wood workman shall certainly be benefited by the author's classification and easy and inexpensive treatments of refractory and non-refractory woods among others.

The descriptions in chapter V, of Common Indian woods with details of strength durability and particularly the uses suggested of each variety shall be most helpful to the worker of the respective variety dealt with. More directly directive however, are his commendations in chapter VI of woods for specific uses.

Even though it might be stretching farther the scope of this treatise on uses of timbers, 'others' interested in "other forest products" will have had much helpful guidance if brief indication of directly derivative products of common Indian woods such as resins, gums, turpenes had been embodied in paras on uses in Chapter V. Since the Author has done so in some cases as in the last lines on Fir for pulp page 31 and Acacia Catechu for Catechu page 35, this desire for further guidance should not be deemed inordinate in these crucial times of accentuating urge for and imminent need of industrialisation of forest resources yet not fully tapped in India. Forests should cease to be a national liability with prudent and provident utilisation.

The author has rendered useful service in publicising (in conclusion of his preface to first edition) the best equipment in the world of the Dehradun forest products laboratories to which the users of forest products can look up for advice without charge. The eminent specialists whereof however, have left unsatisfied for over more than a decade the demand for superfine pulp of Alpha-Cellulose from the Fir and the spruce and bamboos of India. It is required for indigenous Rayons and was also offered for as early as 1930 by Courtaulds the world-renowned British manufacturers.

The Dun specialists have yet evinced no real mercy for our knife blades or our pencil mending manual digits by giving us soft wood similar to Juniperus Virginiana of Juniperus Procera though Baluchistan is known to grow identical Junipers and soft woods. Now that Bavaria is out, there is in India an expansive market for them or their correlatives chemically treated and softened at the efficient Dun Laboratories.

A further marked feature of this handy compendium is its Bibliography and frequent pointing to elaborate volumes for special study. His appendices I. and II. more specially II. being the Index of vernacular names of scientific designations fill a much clamant demand and shall supply very helpful guidance alike to the active traders man and the intensive student. The illustrations are clear and telling. In these days of dearth and dearness of paper and heavy cost of printing materials the price of Rs. 2 for all the information it conveys is certainly moderate. SARABHAI.

EXCELSIOR

EXCELSIOR!" Vol. 111 No. 4: Christmas Number (Published from Krishta Kunj, Karachi): Single copy annas three.

This number opens with an article on "England has failed!" by T. L. Vaswani. The writer feels that Europe is sinking back into barbarism and can save herself only by re-building her faith in God and her Captain, —Christ. "The Shah of Iran" is a fine sketch of one who, in his own words, made his country young and himself old. "The Living Christ" is a special Christmas article. "New Sidelights on Tagore" is an arresting article giving little-known facts about this well-known personality. "A Servant of the Beloved One" sets in brief the life and teaching of Guru Nanak. "Sita,—a Symbol of Sacrifice," is an article by Vaswani urging the thought that if Europe is to save herself from the plague of violence and wars, she must meet India as a comrade, renouncing race-pride and exploitation. Marx Sullivan writes on "Keep Your Word!" and developes the thought that the chaos and confusion of these days is due to a chain of broken pledges. "Aryan Wisdom" is a remarkable article by Vaswani giving the essence of ancient Indian Scriptures. The same writer gives another instalment of his translation in English rhymed verse of the "Bhagavad Gita." "Cobbler! Cobbler! Mend my shoe!" is a short story of outstanding merit. There is also a section devoted to humour. There are five lyrical poems. A fine issue presenting the usual excellent feast. The frontis-piece has a beautiful picture of "Ecce Homo! Behold the Christ!" The cover carries another attractive picture of Christ, "Babe of Bethlehem".

A New Indian Poet

K. P. Appaji Rao's Remarkable Book Of Poems

DAWN AND OTHER POEMS: By K. P. Appaji Rao. Published by the Author at P.O. Puttur (S. Kanara). Pp. 56. Price not mentioned.

It is not always that a reviewer comes across a striking book. Poetry written by Indians in the English language is more often than not chiefly a measure of despair, as Professor Armando Menezes is never tired of reminding us; there is rarely displayed even a tolerable mastery of English and the subleties of its idiom as well as its idiosyncracies of usage are not generally understood. Consequently, we find much incomprehension, lack of adequate expression and any great appeal in most Indo-Anglian poetry. But, I have not seen a volume of poems of such outstanding promise and high quality as "Dawn and Other Poems" by Sri K. P. Appaji Rao. It makes me conscious of my own role as a critic and reminds me of Pope's wise and true observation:

"In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's share;
Both must alike from heav'n derive their light,
These born to judge, as well as those to write."

This unusual book contains some excellent poems, a few of which approach Srimati Sarojini Naidu's best in their deep emotional appeal and lyrical subtlety. The author's youthful exuberance perhaps finds its happiest expression in that little gem, "First Love," which I cannot help reproducing in full:

"Golden lilt of laughter,
Magic rush of tears,
Sweet of summer ev'ning,
Sadness of the years;

Rainbow-tinted dreaming,
Leaden-grey despair—
Hope that follows gleaming,
Joy beyond compare.

Shy, sweet thoughts and tender
Whimsical and gay;
Full, deep music swelling
Through eternity."

The treasured moments of younger days are re-lived in:

"Through the dark house, close-curtained for the night,
I passed with heavy heart and weary feet.
Where in dim corridors once dwelt delight,
And happiness and beauty used to meet."
("Contrast.")

This poet's keen eye has not missed the perfumed loveliness of the rain-bathed earth:

"Silver-edged clouds,
The air rich and mellow,
Parched beds ablaze with scarlet and yellow;
The sun's rays resting where shadows have lain
On this lovely earth,
Sweet after rain."
("After Rain.")

In another poem Sri Appaji Rao illustrates the Shelleyan conception of the poet: "To be a poet is to apprehend the true and the beautiful; in a word, the good which exists in the relation, subsisting, first between existence and perception and secondly, between perception and expression." This is how he sees "a lone rose by the dusty dusty road":

"Alas, no man's garden held this flower!
She blossomed in no watched and tended bower!
Tossed by the winds of heaven, scorched by the sun,
She withered ere her life was well begun,
Too frail to struggle on the mountain side,
She gave one breath of perfume sweet—and died!"
("The Frail Soul.")

The author is not content merely to sing of this world: he sometimes feels the resistless call of the far away, a Yeats-like disquietude of the heart, an anguished hunger of the soul for the remote, the stirring of eager desire in the burning heart's deep core; and his yearning is couched in language equally apt and forceful

"Between my cottage and the broad high way
I make a garden for the bees in spring.
The azure butterflies delight to play,
And moths in moonlight eveninss are a-wing."

Naturally enough, one expects some measure of mysticism in an Indian poet's work and one becomes aware of the hidden, unseen spirit of India and its half-understood philosophy in an engaging poem called "Voices":

"I heard the summer sea
Murmuring to the shore
Some endless story of a wrong
The whole world must deplore.

I heard the mountain wind
Conversing with the trees
Of an old sorrow of the hills
Mysterious as the sea's."

I am glad to welcome a fellow-singer of great talent; I hope the coming years will help the blossoming of his genius, which is sure before long to find recognition here in India and abroad. I advise every true lover of beautiful poetry to run to the Popular Book Depot, Grant Rd., Bombay 7, and get a copy of "Dawn and Other Poems." He may take my word for it, it's excellent stuff, first-rate poetry.

P.R.K.

We're the protectors of the protectors who protect the new protector of the protectorate

Courtesy—"News Chronicle"

HE KNOCKED OUT THE DENTIST

"One afternoon," writes a doctor in the 'Lancet,' "I was summoned by a deitist to administer gas to an immense and powerful man who confessed that he was nervous of anaesthetics.

"While he was going under he began to box, and from my point of vantage behind the stumps it was pretty to watch his footwork. He kept putting out a nice straight left at the nurse, who ducked and side-stepped neatly, and at intervals he swung a wicked right dangerously close to the dentist's jaw.

"We got him down at last, and having pinioned his arms securely with a couple of towels the dentist was able to draw the offending teeth.

"'How many rounds did I go?' was the patient's first question on regaining consciousness. 'The last time I went to a dentist,' he added dreamily, 'I knocked the poor chap out.'

"It turned out that he had been a prize-fighter and has since become a theological student: an instance of muscular Christianity."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN

BRITISH SPORT AND GAMES by Bernard Darwin, Longmans, Green Co. sh. 1.

Although Bernard Darwin has devoted most of his time to golf-both as international player and writer—he has contributed a wealth of interest to other sport as well. In his latest publication BRITISH SPORT AND GAMES, published by Longmans Green and Co. for the British Life and Thought Series, Mr. Darwin has contributed several charming essays on games and above all on the "sporting spirit."

Although the author asserts at the start that "sport and games are the possession of no country or race," he has most assuredly tackled his subject from the purely British viewpoint. That is, however, only natural and as he himself says elsewhere in the delightful little booklet, sport is in Britain an "older thing than elsewhere with a more settled custom and more generally accepted place in the national life." That is the truth and much that Mr. Darwin has to say about the spirit of sport is worth the serious consideration of sportsmen and sportswomen in India.

The Britisher's devotion to all sport and most games is well portrayed and the booklet priced at the modest sum of 1 shilling, is a positive investment. The growing love for all sporting activity in India makes it more than necessary for all to study the many wise utterances of Bernard Drawin and should India, like Britain, understand "to set the game above the prize" we may yet conquer the World of Sport. Get this book and keep it: you will want to read and re-read it over and over again. It should be in every school and college library and some of the passages may well be reproduced and hung up in the clubs and gymkhanas of India.

A. F. S. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Clash of three Empires, by V. V. Joshi (Kitabistan), price Rs. 4/8.

New Values for a New India, by R. R. Kumria (The Minerva Book Shop, Lahore) price Rs. 2/12.

These Himalayas, by K. B. Gore, Baroda.

Politics and Law in the United States, by D. W. Brogan. (O. U. Press, Bombay).

The Foundations and the Future of International Law, by P. H. Winfield (O. U. Press, Bombay).

Economics of Khadi (Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad).

Ranade—The Prophet of Liberated India, by D. G. Karve, Poona, price Rs. 4.

Ceylon, by M. B. Arthanaike (D. S. Devendra, Bombay).

The Philosophy of Sri Arbindo, by S. K. Maitra. (The Culture Publishers, Calcutta).

A Tale of Mrs. Goose (Thacker & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 2.

The Heart of a Goni, by Raihana Tyabji (Vora & Co., Bombay).

Dawn and Other Poems by K. P. Appaji Rao, Bombay.

British Justice by Sir Maurice Amos.

The Indian Public School (O. U. Press, Bombay).

Four Essays on Suddha Yoga, by Janardan (Suddha Dharma Office, Madras).

Rajarshi Lakshadhir (Gui.) by B. K. Shukla, Morvi.

Manual of Physical Geography, part II, by D. T. Mehta, Andheri, price Re. 1.

GREAT BOOKS

Over 15,00,000 copies already sold: *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. By Dale Carnegie Library Ed. Rs 2/8. Students Ed Re 1/-: *Gujarati Edition entitled 'Jindgi Jitwani Jadibootti"* Rs 2-8: *Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business*. By Dale Carnegie Rs 3/6; *Think and Grow Rich* (13 Steps to Riches). By Napoleon Hill Rs 2/8; *Winning Personality*: the Magic Key to Success by F. Oss Re 1-4.

TARAPOREVALA'S

Treasure House of Books,
210, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

● Pop's $5,000 bet and Kay's defection . . .

. . . weighed heavily on Lane's shoulders.

A short short story which sets a strange new par for the course of love in a thrilling winner - take - all contest

By GENE BROCKHAVEN

ILLUSTRATION BY JOSEPH KNEISEL.

TO LANE MERRIT there was more than the title of club golf champion at stake in today's match — very much more, indeed. There was, for instance, the need to wipe out this Donald Young's attempt to humiliate Lane the evening before, after the semi-finals, when he called across the club dining room: "How about a little bet on the match tomorrow, Merrit? Say, $5,000 or so?" It was a deliberate, and Lane thought, cheap try to embarrass him, for Young, and the others, knew Lane didn't have $5,000. Old Pop Weller, sitting with Lane, had glanced at him to see how he was taking it. He hesitated and then called to Young: "I'll take that $5,000 bet! And the 'so' can be anything you want to make it!" Lane had looked appingly at Pop and pleaded: "Don't do it, Mr. Weller." But Pop snorted: "It's about time that show-off was taken down a peg or two." Under the circumstances there was nothing for Young to do but accept the bet, but Lane sensed he wasn't too keen about it.

And then, most important of all, there was Kay Cawley. Now, up to a few months before, to the Cawley and Merrit families and, naturally, Kay and Lane, the future was definitely settled for these two. Then Young entered the picture with his flashy man-of-the-world manners, clothes and swank car. And he proceeded to give Kay the rush of that young lady's life. Lane was hurt, but somehow it all seemed so right. Not that he blamed Kay. She was young, pretty, and bubbling with enthusiasm for life. She deserved adulation and also the good times that Lane, just making his start, was unable to provide. In fact, without his father's help, he would have had to relinquish his membership in the Midvale Country Club. At best it would be two or more years before he could rightly ask Kay to set the wedding date.

At breakfast Lane gave thought to his problems. He wanted to win for his own sake; he wanted to taste the sweetness of victory over that blow-hard, Young; he wanted to win for Pop Weller, fine sport, gentleman and friend that he was; and most of all, he wanted to win back Kay. Of course, winning a golf match wouldn't be enough for this last, but it might help.

Lane arrived at the club a good half hour before the time set for the start of the finals, and as he drove his modest coupe into the grounds he saw Young on the practice tee. "Mmm-m," he thought, "the guy can't be too confident."

As he made his way through the locker-room to his alley Lane was hailed from all sides with "good luck" wishes. Strangely, he felt none of the excitement which seemed to fill the room. He knew that, besides Pop Weller's large bet, much money had been wagered on the outcome of the match.

He knew, too, that the match would be close, for Young was no Johnny-come-lately at golf, and even in a thirty-six-hole test breaks and luck would play an important part. Lane felt confident, however, that his steadiness would carry him through despite the oftentimes brilliant and spectacular play of which Young was capable.

He dressed leisurely and he was lacing his shoes when Young entered, held out his hand and, in a voice loud enough to carry, said: "Good luck, Merrit."

Lane promptly acknowledged and returned the wish in kind, but thought, "Still playing to the gallery".

There was quite a crowd at the first tee and for the first time Lane felt a bit squeamish in the stomach. On the tee itself he saw young Willie Hopper waiting with his clubs; young Willie, freckled-faced, snub-nosed and hardly a dandy in his well-worn denim pants and khaki shirt; Willie, loyal and capable at his job—the thought made Lane feel better. He caught a glimpse of Kay standing in the crowd well back of the tee. Lane waved, she smiled and waved back, in encouragement, he hoped.

They drove off, straight and far, with Young's ball stopping a few yards out in front. They halved the first hole in par figures and that's the way it went until the seventh when Lane rolled in a long, curling putt for a par to Young's bogie five, to go one up. Lane held that lead until the twelfth when Young birdied the short hole after his iron shot from the tee had stopped a scant foot from the cup. Lane went one up again at the seventeenth when Young's second found a deep trap off the green. And that's how the morning round ended.

Gallery and players trooped into the club dining room for lunch. The big room was noisy with the clatter of dishes and the chatter at the tables as shots of the round were talked over and replayed. Pop Weller sat with Lane. "You played fine golf, my boy, but I think, on one or two occasions, a little too safe. Don't let my bet disturb you, Lane. Win, lose or draw, the hell with it. It doesn't mean a thing to me, except the satisfaction I'll get when I collect it from that phony." Lane grinned. A swell old guy, Weller.

At two the second round started. Now, Midvale was no heart-breaking course. Tough enough and long enough, but an intelligent golf committee had pointed to make it interesting and suitable to the games of its members, rather than a test for top-flight pros. It did boast, however, one hole, the thirteenth, which would try the skill of the world's best. Many Midvale members had protested this hole, but the terrain was such that the committee could do little about changing it. Two hundred and fifty yards from the tee, just far enough to catch the duffer's second or third, the fairway ended and dropped abruptly into a gully about fifty feet deep. This gully, with excellent turf, stretched approximately a hundred yards along the bottom before the start of the rise back to the second section of fairway. Long ago the hole had been dubbed "Hell's Kitchen" by the members who feared and hated it. The good players usually "played safe" to the brink of the drop or tried to carry into it, chancing a lofted iron shot to safety. To carry "Hell's Kitchen" in two called for a well-placed tee shot and a long and true brassie, for the second section of fairway was narrow and bordered on each side with thick scrub and scrabble.

Arriving at "Hell's Kitchen", Lane still retained his one up lead of the morning round. He had played steady golf and two or three times he had fought off brilliant play by Young which threatened his slender lead. On the tee Lane debated the advisability of blasting for the gully or playing it safe. He decided on the latter, much to Willie Hopper's visible disapproval. Willie reluctantly handed over the requested spoon and ambled off toward the brink of the gully. Lane, hitting first, stepped to the tee; the murmuring of the gallery ceased. He swung and hit, hard and clean. The ball carried fairly straight as far as the two-hundred-yard marker and then hooked sharply downward and to the left. Two long bounces and it disappeared into the heavy rough.

Willie, on the other side of the fairway, groaned as he hurried across to locate the ball. A member of the gallery pointed deep in to a tiny white speck at the base of a small tree. Willie glanced hurriedly at the ball, his heart sinking, and took up his position nearby. It was a bad break and he was puzzled that the ball had bounded so deeply into the rough. From where he had watched, across the fairway, he was sure it should not have been in more than a few feet. But then, the fellow who had pointed must have seen.

Meanwhile, Young's drive, a tremendous clout, had carried the first fairway and gained momentum as it hit the downhill roll of the gully, rolling almost to the very center. He walked with Lane, the gallery trailing, down the fairway from the tee.

Lane went into the rough and glanced down at the ball Willie was guarding. It was partly buried, its markings completely hidden. It was almost an unplayable lie and Lane, berating himself for the error in playing safe, had about decided the best thing to do was to try to cut it out to the fairway.

Just then someone called: "Here's a ball, Lane. Looks like yours!" Jim Meredith, refereeing the match, walked to the second ball. It was but a few feet in off the fairway, sitting up pretty as you please on a small tuft of grass, its markings clearly visible. Meredith ruled it was Lane's ball and Lane, with a quick glance at the perfect lie, selected his brassie and sent the ball sailing over the gully and well onto the second section of the fairway. It was a perfect shot and the gallery gasped.

As soon as Lane had hit Young walked up to Meredith. "I protest that ruling," he said. "How do you know that was the ball Merrit hit from the tee? It could have been dropped there. I insist on examining that other ball by the tree. I'm sure it's Merrit's ball because, from the tee, I watched it bounce into the rough toward that tree!" His face was white and set, his voice shaky as the import of his words suddenly struck him.

"That's your privilege," Meredith answered. He went over to the tree and lifted the half buried ball, carrying it back to Young. "See," he said, "it's a Falcon, and you know the make ball Merrit is playing." With that he walked off.

Pop Weller, who had seen and heard, muttered to the man next to him. "There goes your ball game!"

And the ball game went. Young dubbed his second completely, the ball missing the top of the gully and rolling back to rest half way up the slope. He stood watching the ball for a few seconds then, his nerves breaking, slammed the club heavily into the turf.

Yes, you've guessed it. Lane won the match. Best of all, Kay rushed onto the sixteenth green, where the match had ended, to congratulate Lane and—right smack in sight of that large audience—threw her arms around his neck and kissed him!

And—much to Pop Weller's delight—Young's $5,000 checked bounced!

HE PLAYED FOR HIGH STAKES—AND WON!

Now Or Never In Far East

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. Jog

FEBRUARY, 6.

While Singapore stands stripped and ready for the great battle which will decide the fate not only of that island fortress but also, in a sense, of the whole British position in the Far East, the Japanese seem to have simultaneously started an air offensive against Java. Sourabaya seems to be singled out for a concentrated attack.

This is sound strategy. For Singapore now has become a naval Maginot Line. That great chain of fortresses on which the French people pinned their faith was turned and surrendered without firing a shot. Singapore, which was constructed regardless of cost and labour to be the Gibraltar of the Far East, has not been turned yet. But now it is a ghost of its former self.

It was meant to be a mighty naval base, from which the Royal Navy could sally forth on its offensive sweep of the Pacific and Indian oceans. Now it has to suffer the humiliation of being subjected to a land seize. Singapore is purely on the defensive like a blinded giant.

Tobruk—Or Hong Kong?

The Japanese, therefore, need not be in a hurry to pit their strength against it. They probably are confident of reducing it without undue ado. Meanwhile there are other prizes worth fighting for and which equally necessitate immediate attention. They reckon that time is on their side as far as the siege of Singapore is concerned and the sooner it is encircled, the easier will be its ultimate fall. There are nearly a million civilians on the island, who, even if they do not hamper the military operations, will impose a severe strain upon its resources. General Archibald Wavell hopes in his message to the garrison that Singapore will prove another Tobruk; we must not, however, altogether ignore the possibility of its becoming another Hong Kong. That will be a supreme tragedy but we must be prepared to face it.

After their opening Blitz the Japanese made a five-pronged drive in the South Seas. The main thrust was, of course, at Singapore, which is now reached The second was aimed at Borneo, which is mostly overrun. The third was at the Celebes Islands and the fourth was towards the New Guinea and Australia. The fifth thrust was intended for Java and the huge convoy, which was severely damaged and scattered in the Macassar Strait, was obviously sailing towards that strategic centre in the arc of the ABCD defences. It is believed moreover that Sourabaya is the headquarters of the High Command of the South-West Pacific and the attention that is being paid to it is thus understandable.

Grave Significance

Tokyo claims that an all-out offensive has been launched against the island forces in Singapore and that Japanese troops have actually landed on the island. At the time of writing there is no confirmation of these reports and it is obviously not such an easy job either. Even if it is put on the defensive, it disposes considerable striking power at present. As I noted above, speaking purely from a strategic point of view, waiting tactics are best, for the besieging army.

But in delay also lies danger. For Singapore has now assumed a new grave significance for the Allies and they will fight it to the bitter end. The great base may now be of no use to the Royal Navy but it will be of the greatest strategic advantage to the Japanese if it falls in their hands Apart from this the moral value of Singapore is incalculable. Its surrender will have unfavourable repurcussions all over the world.

The garrison and people of Singapore are, therefore, being urged from all quarters to hold on. Mr. Churchill has more than once asserted that Singapore will be defended at all cost. Mr. Forde, the Australian Army Minister, assured the A. I. F the other day "We have done everything in our power to ensure that the greatest degree of help possible will be sent and will reach you with all possible speed. Help will come not as a few consignments from shrinking store, but as a stream swelling to flood, which will grow to an overwhelming torrent". Similar was the tenor of the special order issued by the Commander-in-Chief. Says General Wavell, "Our task is to check them and to gain time for the great reinforcements which we and our American Allies are sending to the Eastern theatre".

Vital Factor

This is excellent as far as it goes. But one is constrained to note at the same time that these reinforcements are already overdue. What is wanted are deeds and not words. The crying need is in the air. While the R. A. F. and the A. V. G. are taking a considerable toll of the Japanese air force in Burma, the latter seems to have still pretty well its own way in Singapore and even Sourabaya. It is now two months since the Pacific conflagration began and yet there are no signs anywhere that the Japanese progress is checked.

It was given out some days ago that it would take three months for the proper reinforcements to be sent to the Far East and for a fight to be given on equal terms to the enemy. General Wavell is known to be a stickler for the adequate arrangement for supplies to the front. This may be true but we cannot overlook the time factor either, which has now become so vital in the Far East situation. It has almost become a question of Now or Never.

One cannot feel very optimistic about the position in Burma either. The Japanese claim to have crossed the Salween river has been denied so far, except for a few patrolling parties But there is already a talk of the withdrawal of British forces from the Martaban area to a line running from the coast farther north to Salween. There may be very good grounds for such a course but I feel like repeating here the following observation made by the Rangoon correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph": "The period of strategic withdrawals has now ended and every yard held by our forces must be clung too grimly to avoid the possibility of disastrous consequences."

Only Satisfaction

The same sorry tale of strategic withdrawal is echoed from Libya. If anything it becomes all the more in comprehensible. It is obvious that Rommel's is not merely a local counter-attack. The very fact that he has pushed as far as Derna show that it is in the nature of a counter-offensive—a counter-offensive for which the British forces were not prepared General Auchinleck seems to have been lulled by his adversary into the same false sense of security to which his predecessor confessed some time ago.

The only relieving factor in the situation is that British forces are still in the region of Msus and they would not have been exposed in such a forward position had not General Auchinleck some confidence of being able to turn the tables on the Axis forces for the third time.

Russia continues to be the sole source of satisfaction and even confidence in the otherwise gloomy war situation. Marshal Timoshenko is reported to have broken through the first line of the Kharkov front. This is capital news indeed, for a number of reasons and it more than offsets the disappointment caused by the stalemate which seems to have come over the Leningrad—Valdai Hills zone. The rumours of great German thrust towards the Caucasus in the Spring invest the southern front with a new importance and Marshal Timoshenko's progress will be keenly watched in the coming weeks.

RIOT TAX ISSUE TO BE POSTPONED?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Steps for defending waterworks, electric power house, means of communication, digging of trenches in mill area, of wells and holding First Aid classes in each ward are to be taken in a few days by A.R.P. authorities with the full co-operation of the Municipality. It is reliably understood from well-known circles that the Bombay Government will postpone the issue of Riot Tax at present owing to Ahmedabad Municipality's refusal to collect it and as Government's attention is engaged in Defence measures.

PUBLIC PROCESSIONS BANNED

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

Public processions within the boundaries of 46 municipalities or notified areas in the Punjab have been prohibited by the Governor under the Defence of India rules for a period of one year with effect from February 24.

This order shall not apply to any marriage procession or to any customary religious procession which the District Magistrate, by an order, may allow as he may think fit.

It may be remembered that restrictions of a similar nature already exist on processions in the Punjab and that the existing order, which expires on February 24, is being renewed for a period of one year.—A. P.

BAREILLY.—It is reliably understood that eight revolutionary prisoners lodged in the Bareilly District jail have gone on hunger-strike since Feb. 1. They have submitetd a representation to the Inspector-General of prisons setting forth their demands.

WASHINGTON, HEADQUARTERS FOR COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFFS

U. S. Appoints Personnel, Fixes Duties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff Group, established by the United States and Britain to co-ordinate the war efforts of the United Nations, will make its headquarters in Washington. the War Department announces.

The newly established Munitions Assignment Board will co-ordinate the distribution of all war materials and assign these to the most vital fronts of the allied nations

The War Department stated that while the recommendations of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group would be submitted to the leaders of their respective Governments, the group was prepared to take immediate steps on all problems requiring instant action.

"The set-up, therefore, amounts to a combined command post for the conduct of all joint operations of the two Governments" the Department says. "It will be a controlling agency for planning and co-ordination."

Representatives of the United Nations, such as Netherlands Indies, Australia and New Zealand will participate with the Combined Chiefs of Staff group in matters concerning their own interests The War Department announces that Brigadier General W. B. Smith, formerly Secretary of the War Department General Staff has been designated as the United States Secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group and of many other boards and agencies, established by the United States Army and Navy Departments, to ensure co-ordination and unity in major strategical direction and military operations.

The British Secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff group will be Brigadier V. Dykes, who served for some years as Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the War Cabinet in London.

He will be assisted by officers of the British Army, the Navy and the R.A.F

"While the action of the Group on broad strategical questions will be in the form of joint recommendations to the heads of their respective Governments," the Department continues, "in minor and immediate matters relating to current operations they be prepared to take action without delay.

An important factor in this set up will be the Munitions Assignment Board, of which Mr. Harry Hopkins is the Chairman and Major General James Burns the executive, and which has its counterpart in London, both with British and United States membership.

The proposals of these committees will be submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for their recommendation to the heads of their Governments.

This organisation will occupy a building adjacent to the War Department. In the same building also will be the representatives of Central Agencies to allocate shipping and raw materials. The offices for other Governments of the United Nations will be established in the same building as well."

Admiral Harold Stark is the Chief of the United States Naval Operations, General George Marshall Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Admiral E J King Commander in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Lieutenant-General H. S. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

Field Marshal Sir John Hill formerly Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has since been British military representative in the United States. Admiral Sir Charles Little was until June last the Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colville Wemyss was Director of Mobilisation of the War office when the war started. Air Marshal A. T. Harris was Deputy Chief of Air Staff until seconded for special duty in last June. This special duty was presumably transferred to Washington.—Reuter.

WILL TAKE ACCURATE PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUR INSIDE

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

A new device to secure better X-ray photographs has been invented by an officer of the Department of Radiology, Colombo.

It is stated to be a cone-shaped radiological device to be fitted to an X-ray apparatus to take normal photographs, more particularly of the heart.

Hitherto photographs taken were about double the size of the subject and did not permit of an accurate estimation of measurements.

The invention is said to be of invaluable aid to radiology and claims to give mathematically correct measurements of the objects examined.—A. P.

SHOWERS IN GULBURGA CAUSE ANXIETY

GULBURGA, Feb. 5.

The Gulburga has had slight showers during the past two days This has caused some anxiety to farmers, who began their harvest of Jawari only last week.

The Gulburga water works Department has proposed to lay a pipe line from village seven miles from Gulburga where they have discovered a water catchment.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Surveyor having a good experience of all sorts of survey work including railway line curves, handling theodolite, magnetic compass, dumpy level, etc. Post permanent. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum starting salary acceptable to Dalmia Cement Ltd., P. O. Drigh Road (Karachi). (7281)

Situations vacant for Educated persons for permanent and responsible posts on decent remuneration according to qualifications. Apply with reply postage to Central Supply Association Ltd., Delhi. (15595)

245. ASTROLOGER

Know your Future, Whole Life Reading date to date with full explanation of Horoscope Rs. 5|- Send birth-date, time with Postal Order. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (15697)

346. INVESTMENTS

Success guaranteed. Earn Rs. 126. with guarantee by my Forecast with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days (Fee Rs 10) see M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, opp. Thomas Cook, 'Phone 34151. (15718)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Artistic Decorated A. R. P. Shades. Visit Sharma Trading Co. 159-163, Lohar Chawl, Bombay for high class Parchment A. R. P. shades. Shades to your special requirement made to order. (7284)

MISCELLENOUS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (15719)

TO-DAY at 10 a.m.
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
Lucky Partners with
RONALD COLEMAN
GINGER ROGERS
NOVELTY TALKIES. GRANT ROAD
SHOWING
GOGIA PASHA'S
ALL-STAR NON-STOP VARIETY

Public Notices

WANTED

CLERKS (UPPER AND LOWER DIVISION) FOR MILITARY OFFICES

Pay: Upper Dn. Clerks. Rs. 95|- 7½-140 (E.B.). 10-300 p.m.

„ Lower Dn. „ Rs. 45|- 2½-100. Initial Starting of Rs. 60|- given to men fit for service overseas.

Field Service Allowance of 50 per cent of Pay, free rations, clothing and accommodation granted in addition while serving overseas.

QUALIFICATIONS:

UPPER DIVISION CLERKS: Passed Intermediates.

LOWER DIVISION CLERKS: Matriculates or men upto that standard. Previous office experience and knowledge of Type-writing desirable.

APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITING TO NEAREST:—

Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, Poona.
„ „ „ Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.
„ „ „ Mhow (C.I.)

(7304)

WANTED

CLERKS and STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing pay Rs. 61|- p.m. approximately plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Overseas allowance admissible to candidates required to serve overseas.

Qualifications:—

Age—17 1|2 to 41 years.
Physically fit.

Matriculates or men upto Matriculate standard; previous office and typewriting experience desirable. Chances of promotion excellent.

Apply in person or writing to the nearest:—

Technical Recruiting Office. Staunton Road, Poona.

Technical Recruiting Office, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.

Technical Recruiting Office, Mhow, C. I.

(7138)

WANTED

HAVILDAR STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing Pay Rs. 70|- p. m. approx. plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Chances of Promotion excellent.

Men required to serve overseas are granted additional allowances.

QUALIFICATIONS

Age 20 to 41 years.
Physically fit.
Graduates, but men with good knowledge of English are also eligible.

APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITING TO NEAREST:

Technical Recruiting Office, Staunton Road, Poona.

Technical Recruiting Office, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.

Technical Recruiting Office, Mhow (C.I.).

(7303)

5 FIFTH WEEK
HIS DOSE
IS NOT BITTER,
BUT SWEETLY BITTER!
AND THUS
HE FEELS THE PULSE OF HUMANITY!
DOCTOR
NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL EPIC
Starring: BHARATI, PUNKAJ, JYOTI PRAKASH, AHIN CHOWDHURY, etc.
AT NEW WEST END
Daily, 4, 7 & 9-45 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p. m.

NEXT SATURDAY
AT
IMPERIAL
THE DOCUMENT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS
PYAS
MURLI MOVIETONE'S MASTERPIECE
Starring:
SNEHPRABHA
ISHWARLAL
with SHAMIM, NAZIR, E. BILIMORIA, GOPE, SHARIFA
Director:
RAM DARYANI

SHANTA APTE
AND

CHANDRA MOHAN
IN A STORY
BIG ENOUGH
FOR BOTH
CIRCO PRODUCTION
APNA GHAR
(In HINDI & MARATHI)
Director:
DEVAKI BOSE
THIS TALE OF THE
CALL of the HOME
Comes From
FRI. 13th FEB.
Simultaneously At
EXCELSIOR
AND
KRISHNA
Bookings with
FAMOUS FILM CIRCUIT
'B' Tinwalla Building
385 Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

CRIPPS SCARE IN BR. LABOUR PARTY

Leaders Get A Headache: Split Inevitable?

AMAZING ADVICE ON PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS IN BRISTOL RECEPTION TO SIR STAFFORD

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The most discussed politician in Britain to-day undoubtedly is Sir Stafford Cripps.

While the man-in-the-street recognises the services he has rendered to the country during his Ambassadorship at Moscow, his return to Britain is causing a severe headache to several prominent members of the Labour Party as well as the High Gods in Transport House.

"Labour Party leaders just can't decide what to do with Cripps" as one official of the Transport House said to me. "It would save so much bother for us if Cripps were sent on a Government mission, say, even to your country we can admire him better from afar."

The rank and file of the Labour Party is anxious that Sir Stafford Cripps should return to the Labour fold in order to lead a virile opposition instead of the present 'namby-pamby' one; but the Labour Hierarchy appears to be divided. One group says that Sir Stafford Cripps should be refused re-admission into the Labour Party even at the risk of his forming an Opposition Party of his own. Another group is prepared to welcome him if he decides to join the Opposition.

Meanwhile officials of Bristol Labour Parties find themselves in a quandary. They do not know whether to attend to-morrow's reception to Sir Stafford Cripps. "What shall we do?" was the advice sought by phone from Transport House which immediately went into conference after which the following reply was given:

"You may attend the reception to our ex-Ambassador to Moscow but you may not attend any reception in honour of Sir Stafford Cripps, ex-Member of our Party. That's that."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHINA

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

To-day's Chinese War Communique reports that severe fighting is continuing in the outskirts of Poklo in the East river region in South Kwangtung. The Chinese are operating from a number of strategic heights in the vicinity of Poklo delivering blows to the enemy. His advance on Waichow to the east under cover of aircraft and artillery fire is being held in check on both banks of the East river.

CHUNGKING WELCOMES ANGLO-U. S. COUNCIL

The news of the formation of an Anglo-American Staff Council in Washington is welcomed in Chungking. The personnel of the Council can take any decision on their own initiative. This is considered particularly gratifying in Chungking. It is necessary in view of the gravity as well as the vastness of the world war situation which demands unified command and quick action on the part of the united nations. —A.P.

MALTA RAIDED 7 TIMES ON THURSDAY

MALTA, Feb. 6.

Heavy anti-aircraft artillery destroyed two German planes—a JU 88 bomber and an ME 109 fighter—during a determined attack on Malta on Friday morning, and damaged two JU 88's on Thursday, it is officially announced.

Thursday night's seven raids were small, with one person slightly injured.

There were six alerts on Friday, when bombers escorted by fighters dropped bombs mostly in the south-east part of the island

Some persons were killed and injured, and some damage was done to civilian property.

The raid was still in progress when the communique was issued.—Reuter.

India And War Cabinet

Indian Members Of Viceroy's Council Take Up Issue

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

I understand that Indian Members of the Viceroy Council have taken the question of India's representation in the War Cabinet, and propose to request the Viceroy to call the British Government's attention to absence of any reference to India in Mr. Churchill's statement regarding the War Cabinet. Even during the last war India was represented in the Cabinet by Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha.

DETENUS TO BE RELEASED?

(From Our Correspondent)

I understand that Government of India intend appointing a Committee composed of Sir John Dain, Member, Public Services Commission, and Justice Rangnekar, Bombay, for examining the cases of all detenus and political prisoners against whom action has been taken under orders of the Central Government. They are said to number about fifty. No information is available whether Provincial Governments of Punjab and Bengal have decided to appoint similar Committees.

AMERICAN PROFESSORS DETAINED BY JAPS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

It is definitely ascertained that eight Professors, including one American, of the University in Peking have been detained by the Japanese who took over the management of the American University on December 8. This is according to additional information received in Chungking to-day.

Those under detention are Dr. C. W. Lewis, Dean of the Graduate School; Mr. G. Cheng Dean of the College of the Public Affairs, Dr. S. B. Wilson Dean of the School of Science; Dr. T. C. Chao Dean of the School of Religion, Dr. Chao Chinsin Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Dr. William Hua Director of the Harvard Institute and Mr. Tan Shi Ching, Prof. of History. Also detained by the Japanese are Mr. Stephen Sye, the Treasurer of the Institution, Dr. Yuan Wang Boo, Lecturer in the Department of Economics, Mr. Dai Icheng, Director of Admission and Mr. Shao Ching Lee, Secretary to Dr. J. Laking Stewart, President of Yangjing. Dr. Stewart has himself been interned by the Japanese at the American Marine barracks in the Legation quarters.—A.P.

Air Raids On Rangoon

SINGAPORE DEFIES ENEMY GUNS; MORE 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

RANGOON, February 7.

Rangoon had a number of air raids this morning. At 9-20, 24 enemy fighters came over. They were engaged by our fighters which, without loss to themselves, shot down two and two others were probably destroyed.

Earlier this morning the Japanese carried out four raids. There was slight damage but there were no casualties.

With the destruction of ten enemy fighters yesterday and two to-day the enemy has now lost 122 planes in Burma with another 49 probably destroyed and 42 damaged.

ENEMY PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

SINGAPORE, Feb. 7.

After a raidless night—which is now rare—enemy planes were over the island again this morning but were greeted with anti-aircraft fire before they could unload bombs, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Apart from starting a small fire and raising clouds of doubt, they did not apparently cause much damage. Two enemy planes crashed in the outskirts of Singapore city. A third machine hit by anti-aircraft fire was seen rapidly losing height and probably crashed in the sea.

An official notice abolishing "Brown-out" and enforcing permanent and complete black-out between 7 p.m. and sunrise is published in the newspapers to-day. Under "Brown-out" lights were allowed inside buildings providing they could not be seen from the sky. Henceforth all buildings must be completely obscured from outside.

ENEMY GUNS SILENCED

The Singapore 'communique' says that our artillery engaged enemy guns in the Johore Bahru area and enemy guns were silenced. Enemy shelling was vigorous and some casualties were caused in the north of the island. The shelling also caused some damage in residential areas.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY AMBOINA

But Dutch Indies Hit Back: Enemy Cruiser Sunk

BATAVIA, Feb. 7.

A communique issued by the G. H. Q., Netherlands East Indies, today says: "During an enemy raid on Sourabaya to-dav a number of bombs were dropped on the harbour front inflicting slight damage to the cook-house of the naval base No other damage was done to the naval base.

On February 2, 6th naval aircraft attacked a large enemy transport ship off the west coast of Borneo. A direct hit was obtained with a heavy bomb while a second bomb grazed the hull and exploded in water next to the vessel. The ship immediately started to lisp and was in sinking condition when last seen.

In a harbour in the Netherlands Indies a ship of the royal Netherlands navy and a merchantship were bombed by Japanese aircraft. Not one of the 55 bombs dropped hit the target. A Netherlands destroyer was attacked in the Indies territorial waters by seven hostile aircraft which however did not manage to score any hits. The warship did not sustain any damage or losses.

ENEMY CRUISER SUNK

The commander of the navy has been informed that an enemy cruiser was sunk during an attack in the waters near Amboina while one other cruiser and submarine were hit. It was not possible to observe whether these two ships sank. Further reports concerning this attack are being awaited.

Further reports of the fighting in Amboina prove that the Japanese attacked this island with far superior forces but that here and there guerilla activity against the enemy is still continuing. The greater part of the island is practically in the hands of the Japanese. Part of the garrison managed to leave the island. More reports are awaited. An aerodrome near Palembang has been bombed and machine-gunned. The damage to material was small. An aerodrome on Bali has been bombed with little damage to material. A bombing attack on Macassar had little effect. Furthermore some activity took place over dispersed objectives also with little success to the Japanese. It is now certain that Pontianak has now been occupied by the Japanese.

A German communique announces the continuation of fighting on the eastern front "in intense cold and snow drifts."

SINGAPORE: LATEST

SINGAPORE, Feb. 7.

"We intend to hold Singapore and there is no question about it', said the Commander of the forces defending the island, Lt. General, A. E. Percival to-day. Lt. Gen. Percival disclosed that help was now being received from places outside Singapore. Speaking of reinforcements he said that if troops did not actually arrive in Singapore their arrival in the eastern war zone would have almost the same effect.

Pointing out that planes could only operate from a reasonably secure bases, Lt. Gen. Percival said that the removal of certain forces units did not mean that no air help was available and the same was true of the removal of stores and personnel from the naval base on the strait of Johore which could not operate under enemy fire. Women were being evacuated, because the authorities did not want to feed more than was necessary.—Reuter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Navy Department stated that they had no information regarding Japanese claims that a United States cruiser of the Marblehead class has been heavily damaged in the Java sea.

"Absolutely Intact"

A supplement to the N. E. I. communique says in connection with the Japanese reports to the effect that the Netherlands Indies fleet has been totally destroyed by air attack the Commander of the navy states that the fleet is absolutely intact at sea and ready for action.

Manila Shore Bombarded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

A War Department communique on Saturday reviews the situation up to 9 a.m. "In the Philippine theatre: Concealed enemy batteries near the south-eastern shore of Manila bay bombarded our harbour defences with heavy artillery for three hours. Most of the fire was concentrated on Fort Drum but some was directed against Fort Mills and Fort Hughes. No material damage was done. Our guns returned the fire with undetermined result.—Reuter.

NAZI PRISONER'S SENS ATIONAL CONFESSION

SEC. 144 IN LAHORE CITY

Sales Tax Amended By Governor; Sequel To Agitation

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been promulgated by the District Magistrate prohibiting for a period of one month any gathering or assembly of five or more persons within the Municipal limits of Lahore the object of which is to protest against the Punjab Sales Tax.

Lala Bihari Lal Channa, President of the Punjab Beopar Mandal and about 100 other prominent traders of Lahore were arrested this evening under the Defence of India Rules when they were marching in a procession in Anarkali Street shouting anti-Sales Tax slogans.

SALES TAX AMENDED

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day announces the draft of amendments to the Punjab General Sales Tax Rules which the Governor of the Punjab proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Punjab General Sales Tax Act and all other powers enabling him in this behalf. The draft, which is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, will be taken into consideration on the expiry of 28 days together with any objections and suggestions that may be received in the meantime.—A.P.

"RUN AWAY!"

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government, says a Press Note, that bits of paper with words "run away" in Tamil stamped on them were strewn in Royapuram area around the sea coast. The rumour that Japanese planes had dropped is absolutely untrue. The scattering is the work of some mischief makers. The matter is under investigation. —United Press.

Medical Aid To Russia

Punjab Move For Fund

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A decision to start Medical Aid for the Soviet Fund on the basis of one day's pay from all genuine sympathisers so that at least a token payment may be sent from the Punjab towards bandages and other medical supplies for wounded soldiers and civilians in bombed areas, was adopted at the Punjab Friends of the Soviet Conference held here this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Raizada Hansraj.

By another resolution the Conference expressed wholehearted sympathy with the Red Army in their heroic struggle for the protection of their "Fatherland" against German brutality and determined to do all in their power to help them.

The Conference was convened in pursuance of an appeal made by several intellectuals of the Punjab and various student, labour and kisan organisations in the Punjab.—United Press.

CORDEIRO CUP WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE FINALS.

Four of the best Women's teams will play Junior and Senior Finals in the Cordeiro Cup League, to-day (Sunday) at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, at 4 p.m. Junior Final—between Byculla (Y. M. C. A) Blues and Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students, and at 5 p. m. Bombay Greys "A" will meet the Proctor Ladies "A". Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta will preside.

Whole Division Wiped Out By Red Army

Further Successes On Leningrad Front

MOSCOW, February 7.

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' says that a war prisoner, Erich Korswich of the German "Adolf Hitler" S.S. Division declared, when captured: "Our division comprised of 9,000 men; now it has only about 2,500 men. We lost ten machine guns in each company and about forty per cent. of our artillery."

Another prisoner Friedrich Bauer, of the 297 German Infantry Division said, "During our retreat some soldiers lay down refusing to go any further. Others took refuge in huts. During fighting German officers do not march in front of the troops because so many officers have been killed."

Moscow Radio reports further successes by Soviet Forces on the Leningrad Front. In one sector twenty villages have been liberated and in the recapture of one village 250 enemy troops were killed and ten guns and fifty machine guns were destroyed.

A supplement to the midday 'communique' gives details of numerous local successes especially in the Central Front. One tank unit in this sector besides silencing enemy batteries wiped out three-hundred troops. In fighting for two villages Soviet Forces accounted for six hundred Germans. At one point four enemy forts were smashed and a thousand Germans killed.

NAZIS' COUNTER-ATTACKS.

According to Axis reports the Germans are throwing large reserves in the Central Sector. To-day's German 'communique' claims that in spite of Russian resistance their troops have carried out successful counter-attacks. Berlin reports admit that Marshal Timoshenko's forces are still pressing westwards.

ITALIANS ROUTED

A supplement to the Moscow 'communique' says that in this sector an Italian cavalry unit camping in a forest was discovered by Russian guerillas. They were stormed and the Italians dispersed leaving a large number of guns, killed and wounded. In this sector was also stationed the Adolph Hitler Company of Nine thousand men. At present the Company has less than three thousand men.—Reuter.

Russians Within 60 Miles Of Dnepropetrovsk

Recapture Of City Would Mean Complete Breakdown Of German Supply System

The Russian Army is now within 60 miles of the Dnieper river and the great city of Dnepropetrovsk, which for months has been the main supply base of the German southern army group commanded by Field-Marshal von Rundstedt, cables Ossian Goulding to the "Daily Telegraph" from Stockholm.

The recapture of Dnepropetrovsk by the Russians would entail a complete breakdown of the German supply system on the southern front, since the railways carrying reserves and munitions to Kharkov, Stalino, Taganrog, Bordiansk, Melitopol and the Crimea all radiate from that city.

It was clearly with this aim in view that the Soviet Marshal feinted, first at Taganrog and then successively against Stalino and Kharkov, before he finally flung the mass of his shock forces against the less strongly held German positions between Kharkov and Slavyansk.

It is reported that the Baltic countries have been practically stripped of their garrisons, while the divisions resting in East Prussia and Northern Poland have been rushed straight into the firing line.

Information from Berlin reveals that German industry at present needs at least 1,500,000 workers to replace the men called up for the Army in the last few months. At present the Nazis are trying to meet this need by the employment of prisoners-of-war. The introduction of compulsory labour in the occupied countries is possible.

Three hundred thousand Russian prisoners are already employed in German agriculture. Seven hundred thousand more are expected to be drafted for this work. German farmers, however, complain bitterly of "lack of co-operation" shown by these men.

London Hears Roar Of Battle On Soviet Front

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Listeners in London heard the deafening roar of battle in Russia relayed from the front line by the Moscow radio on Friday night.

The record was made at an advanced post in front of field batteries on the Smolensk front. Distant machine-gun fire could be heard and then the sounds became louder. The announcer explained that the Germans were making ready to counter-attack and Russian machine-gunners had spotted them and opened fire. Subsequently, shells could be heard bursting over the fringe of forest where the Germans were moving.

The roar of firing became terrific as the guns were turned on a German strongpoint barring a Russian advance. Then Russian troops resumed the attack. "The Germans are in flight", the announcer dramatically exclaimed.

The Soviet air force partly wiped out four German infantry battalions on February 5, according to a supplement to the Soviet midnight communique.

The Soviet air force on the same day destroyed or disabled 13 tanks, 200 lorries carrying troops and ammunition, 180 carts with war material, 35 guns with their crews, and seven fuel lorries.

Nazi Offensive Slackening

LONDON, Feb. 7.

From Russia the news is of continued Russian pressure, of steady progress and severe German losses. But there is no claim by Russians to have captured any of the big cities which have been in the limelight for the last couple of weeks.

Thus Kharkov, Orel, Kursk and Rzhev are still in German hands, although their hold upon them is by no means very secure.

Military circles in Berlin are reported to be claiming that the intensity of the Russian offensive is beginning to slacken. They seem to overlook the fact that with every advance farther progress becomes more difficult and the task of accumulating supplies for the next bound requires more time.—Reuter.

U. S. Labour & War Effort

Both Rival Unions To Co-operate With President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

President Roosevelt conferred at length to-day with the Combined Labour Board in its First Round Table Conference since its formation recently for the purpose of securing the most effective participation of organised labour in war effort.

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, on leaving President Roosevelt's office, said that they had had "A very satisfactory conference." They added that any statement on the meeting would have to come from the President.

They stated that arrangements for future meetings would be made at President Roosevelt's convenience. The new Board composed of three members from both A. F. L. and C. I. O. will sit periodically with President Roosevelt in an advising and planning capacity.—Reuter.

"NO CHANGE" IN MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

The text of the Middle East communique on Saturday: "Except for patrol activity on both sides and exchange of artillery fire there was no change in the land situation yesterday. Our air forces again had a most satisfactory day. Fighters and medium bombers accounted for a considerable number of enemy vehicles in the forward areas while our heavy bombers obtained successful results on a number of more distant targets on the enemy's main lines of communication."—Reuter.

300,000 WOMEN FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Three hundred thousand women are registering for national service to-day. They all belong to the 2,908 class. They can be put on war work but not compelled to enter Auxiliary Service. They will be used for work such as farming, civil defence, nursing and teaching.—Reuter.

Brest Docks Bombed By R. A. F.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the docks at Brest. One aircraft is missing and another is missing from offensive patrols over the north sea. During the night there was no enemy air activity over this country.—Reuter.

EVACUEES FROM MALAYA ARRIVE IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Feb. 7.

Nearly three thousand evacuees from Malaya arrived in Colombo during yesterday and to-day. The Evacuees Committee headed by Mrs. Arbuthnot, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, received the evacuees and are making arrangements for their comfort.

The "Times of Ceylon" says that Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture is expected to fly to India within a week with a view to discussing arrangements with the Government of India for creating a reserve stock of food for Ceylon.—A. P.

DESERTER ARRESTED

NOAKHALI, Feb. 5.

A deserter from the army, named Salamat Mea, son of Anwar Ali of Edilpur, P. S. Senbag, who had been arrested by the Senbag police, was produced before the S. D. O. Sadar, who directed him to be detained in Hajat, pending instruction from the military authorities.—A. P.

Learn It From Them

Clark Kerr On Gallant Struggle Of Chinese

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

"For myself I do not believe that the Japanese will get as far as India. They will be held in Burma", said Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador-designate to Russia, who is now here on his way from China to Moscow in an interview with the Associated Press.

"Nevertheless" he said, I should make my arrangements on the basis that the war was coming to India and I should lose no time in co-operating with the authorities in her defence".

Speaking about his impression of the Chinese people with reference to the present Sino-Japanese conflict, Sir Archibald said that it had been a stimulating experience to see the spirit with which the people of China had been and were still fighting against Japanese aggression.

"They know how to fight and they have the will to fight and they will go on until the end. Of this I have no doubt.

In Chungking they have been constantly and heavily bombed for three years and they have taken it without a murmer or complaint and in a way which impels admiration."

"At Changsha the Chinese won a handsome victory", Sir Archibald remarked.

"They were wise enough to draw upon the experience they had gained from the two earlier battles they had fought over the same ground. The Japanese, whose methods are conservative, blundered in their old tactics. The Chinese met them with something fresh and gave them a good hammering. The victory was probably as big as many as the Chinese have had in this war."

Asked about what might be the reaction of the Japanese occupation of the Burma Road on the Sino-Japanese War, Sir Archibald pointed out that in the unlikely event of the road being cut, the Chinese would be seriously handicapped, for the road was the only important line of communication that still remained open to them, through which they could obtain from foreign countries the supply of heavy arms and ammunition, but they will carry on all the same."

12 MORE GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS FOR CITY

Twelve more Government grain shops are being opened in the City of Bombay. The shops will be located in areas recommended by the Consultative Committee for Price Control.

Clash Among Students Of Rival Factions

DACCA, Feb. (Delayed).

A clash occurred last night in the Fazlul Huq Muslim Hall of Dacca University between two sections of students (pro-ministry and anti-ministry) and following this a few pro-ministry students had to take shelter at the residence of Dr. Shahidulla, Provost of the Hall.

Belongings of these students were found missing this morning, while the belongings of an Assistant House Tutor of the Hall (pro-ministry) were found burning in one of the rooms of the hall.

At to-day's meeting of the Executive Council of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, made a statement on the situation and appealed to the members to forget their political alignments and exert their influence to restore peace among the students.

The Council thereafter formed a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and all Muslim members of the Executive Council to restore peace among the students in the interest of the University.—A. P.

Nahas Pasha Denounces Enemies Of Democracy

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

Nahas Pasha the new Egyptian Prime Minister, denounced "the enemies of democracy who had attempted to promote discord between Britain and Egypt during the political crisis" in a speech to his supporters at the Saadist Club here on Friday.

These individuals, he declared, had distributed seditious circulars, alleging that he had taken office with the help of the British bayonet. They had employed innocent persons to utter shouts against the British with the aim of disturbing also the Egyptian relations. The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, however, would be executed in favour of both the contracting parties.

He said that he had refused to lead the national cabinet because he could not collaborate with individuals who had always been enemies of democracy and nationalism.

As the leader of the nation he refused to work with these men, and his decision had been a death blow to them.—Reuter.

ALL-WAFDIST CABINET

CAIRO:—The formation of the new All-Wafdist Cabinet is announced to-day as follows:—

PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mustafa Nahas Pasha.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY: Makram Ebeid Pasha.

EDUCATION: Neguib El Hilali Bey.

COMMUNICATIONS: Zaki El Orabi Pasha.

JUSTICE: Sabry Abu Alam Bey.

PUBLIC WORKS AND AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS: Osman Moharram Pasha.

DEFENCE: Hamdi Seif El Nasr Pasha.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS: Abdel Fattah El Tawil Bey.

WAKFS: (Religious Foundations): Aly Hussein Pasha.

AGRICULTURE: Abdel Salam Fahmy Gomaa Pasha.

COMMERCE: Kamel Bey Sidky —Reuter.

DARLAN GIVING A LONG ROPE TO ROMMEL?

Sends Supplies via Tunis Leaving Vichy To Face Economic Crisis

BERNE, Feb. 6.

Germany's Libyan counter-offensive has brought to the forefront of political speculation how far Admiral Darlan is allowing supplies to reach General Rommel via Tunis.

Unofficial reports persist of arrangements made with the Axis armistice commissions involving big shipments of provisions and some war material in French vessels.

Observers crediting these reports stress Admiral Darlan's realisation that his chances of physical survival are dependent on a German victory.

Inside France economic distress overshadows all political problems, the population of southern France are reported to be on the edge of famine, resulting in a wave of food riots.

The Chief Controller at the food office at Nice has been arrested, according to the "Depeche de Toulouse", owing to illegal traffic in bread tikets.

As the French press publishes daily fresh revelations involving officials and police, the public is increasingly losing confidence in the Vichy Government.

A simultaneous crisis in French industry provides an almost equal source of trouble. A further big industrial shutdown is expected on account of power shortage and consequently risk of mass unemployment. Wages are too low to guarantee workmen even a modest existence.—Reuter.

British Falling Back 25 Miles Per Day In Libya

LONDON, Feb. 7.

"Annalist" in his military commentary says:

The situation in Libya is still fluid, and there is no sign of the German-advance being halted.

British forces are falling back at the rate of about 25 miles daily without undue loss, but simultaneously inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

Indeed the R. A. F. appear to have been ravaging his lines of communication and to have been particularly successful in destroying his petrol tank carriers.

It is not clear where General Auchinleck will elect to make a definite stand. There is no suitable natural defensive line anywhere between Sollum in the east and Agheila in the west; this is why the battle has swayed backwards and forwards over the whole area once either side gets the initiative.

Any position along the coast is liable to be outflanked and encircled with the risk of complete annihilation of the garrison. It was only because we could reinforce and revictual the garrison in Tobruk from the sea that it was able to hold out so successfully during the siege last year.

No Major Engagement

CAIRO:—There has been little change during the past 36 hours on the coastal front between Derna and Ain-El-Gazala. There were patrol activities on both sides but no major engagement. Further south in the desert, the weather is still very bad.

U. S. Generals Arrive At Teheran

TEHERAN, February 6.

Major General John Greely and Major Eugene Gillespie of the United States Army Air Corps arrived here by plane today from Baghdad. They are believed to be on their way to Russia.

Major-General Greely said that he was assisting in supplying military material to the Soviet. His duuties do not conflict with the United States Brigadier General Wheeler who remains in sole charge of Lease and Lend operations in Iraq and Iran. —Reuter.

BRITISH AND IRAN PREMIER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LONDON Feb. 6.

There has been an exchange of messages between the British Premier and the Iranian Premier concerning the signing of the new Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty. The Iranian Premier assured full co-operation in the terms of the treaty.—Reuter.

Libyan Warfare Going Unfavourable To Britain

Though the loss of Benghazi had been expected, it would be idle to deny that it comes as a disappointment says Christopher Buckley in a cable to the "Daily Telegraph" from Cairo.

So far as the second round of this battle is concerned—do not let us disguise the fact—it has gone just as unfavourably for us as the first round.

The enemy has succeeded in concentrating what an official communique in Cairo describes as "greatly superior forces" Our losses, particularly in tanks, have been heavy.

CALCUTTA, A daylight robbery was committed at 2 p m. on Friday in Waterloo Street, when a party of miscreants in a taxi overttok a 'rickshaw,' belaboured the occupants and decamped with cash amounting to Rs. 7,000/-.

SOLVING INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEMS

Giri Commends Fieldwork In Slums & Cottages

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

Mr. V. V. Giri ex-Minister for Labour and Industries, Madras and Mr. Kalappa, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, addressed the students of the Lucknow University on Indian Labour problems.

Mr. Giri described Indian Labour problems as a good subject for study in higher classes and deplored the mere theoretical study of Economics in Indian universities. In their thesis the students must balance ther theoretical knowledge derived from books against practical investigations based on field work in slums and cottages.

Mr. Kalappa said that they must correct some of their misconceptions about labour politics "a labour worker is neither a capitalist nor a coolie. He is a soldier defending a great cause". If the Indian labourer was given a proper scientific training he would be second to none added Mr. Kalappa.—A. P.

Daylight Robbery On Calcutta Road

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

A daring daylight robbery was committed this afternoon in Waterloo Street, the amount involved being Rs. 7,500.

It is stated that shortly after midday when two employees of a business firm were returning from a bank with the money, they were suddenly attacked in Waterloo Street by four persons, who were waiting in a taxi. The miscreants assaulted and overpowered them and decamped with the booty in the waiting taxi, it is alleged. The injured persons have been removed to the Medical College Hospital.—A.P.

MYSTERIOUS BOMB EXPLOSION IN TANGIER

Five Killed And 25 Injured

TANGIER, Feb. 7.

Five persons were killed and 25 injured when there was a violent bomb explosion on Friday evening in a Tangier quay; the explosion occurred at 17-30. A time bomb is alleged to have been secreted in luggage from Gibraltar.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON-LONDON CO-OPERATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

President Roosevelt told a press conference that the Pacific War Councils now in being both in Washington and London had been functioning for the past month. President Roosevelt said that there was the closest co-operation between Washington and London on all decisions.—Reuter.

Godrej Vatni

Vegetable TOILET SOAP

The new, Big, popular-priced Quality soap that remains fresh and fragrant to the last wafer. (Guest-size also available.)

'Chavi' Brand

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.

Bombay (DeLisle Road)

Calcutta—Madras—Hyderabad (Dn.)

Minerva's All-Time Historical

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

23rd WEEK 23rd

MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 504, 505, 506, 507

Daily 3 Shows—4. 7. 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-15 p.m.
Matinee Extra.

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

Bombay Big Meeting 3rd Day

Seventh Heaven & Gay Spaniard Win Big Events

Salmon Bar Annexes Colaba Cup

(From Our Correspondent)

A moderate crowd was present at Mahalaxmi for the third day of the big meeting.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven and Gay Spaniard won the Bombay Arab Derby and the Mysore Cup respectively and both, of them were the raging favourites.

Salmon Bar annexed the Colaba Cup from Snow White and Flower of India. The punters plunged on Northern Lights in this event but the Kashmir horse was found much tired at the critical time and his bracket-companion Neocell, acted to finish on behind the placed horses at the judge's end. Star Act won the opening event, the Kirkee Plate Div. II from Moss and Bevin Boy.

H. E. the Governor's Savoyard won the Second Division of the Kirkee Plate in convincing style from Diana and Lupescu. Liberty, Khandu up, finished fourth and is sure to atone early.

Moot Law was installed favourite in the Druids Lodge Handicap. His stable-companion, Scotland For Ever, won the event from Let Slip and Old Reliance filled in the unremunerative third place.

The neglected Faraj Allah won the Kolhapur Plate from Ushama and Rahimtullah while fancied Muwaffaq Al Ilah and Subhi Jazira were seen putting in efforts at the judge's end.

So That's That, ably handled by Jones, put his neck in front of the late-finishing Royal Opera in the concluding event. Ratifier finished third and Paprika fourth.

Jockey Britt scored a double while P. Khade, Marrable, Davison, Burn, Bromley, Sibbritt and Jones rode a winner each.

As many as 136 punters collected Rs. 62|- each on the double tote and 6 solvers of the treble event were rewarded with Rs. 3,013-8-0 each.

Details :—

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr G Dharamsey's STAR ACT 9-0 cd 8-7 P Khade 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MOSS 8-7 Narayan Singh 2
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's BEVIN BOY 8-9 R Jadhav 3
Mr Abid H Doctor's ICELAND 9-0 Rama Vithal 4
Not run : Top Hat 8-9 and Rebel 8-7.
Won by 1/2 length, neck, head.
Time : 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 32 and Rs. 26.
Trainer : A M Khairaz.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H E Sir Roger Lumley's SAVOYARD 8-2 Marrable 1
Mr R J Sigtia's DIANA 8-6 Evans 2
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's LUPESCU 8-2 cd 8-3 Davison 3
Mr N E D Pandole's LIBERTY 8-2 cd 7-9 Khandu 4
Not run : Princep 9-2
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, neck.
Time : 1 minute 14 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 23.
Trainer : F Bullock.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs Justice's HAUT TON 8-7 Davison ... 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HOLLY GARTH 8-2 Roberts 2
Mr A S Tyabjee's TOLTEC 8-4 Burn ... 3
Mr A J Hoyt's MASQUE 7-11 Bromley ... 4
Not run : Dr Mary 8-7 and Serene Highness 8-4
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length
Time : 1 minute 27 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 32 and Rs. 24.
Trainer : M Ali Asker.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9-5 Britt 1
Mr K J Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 9-2 Jones 2
Mr G G Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 8-5 Southey 3
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's UBAYAN FAISAL 9-2 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time : 2 minutes 54 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 27.
Trainer : M C Patel.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9-12 Britt 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-0 Jones 2
Madame Neim's MAHBOOB 7-11 cd 7-12 Marrable 3
Shri Pashwanji Saheba of Idar's VANDYKE 8-4 Brace 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, head, short head.
Time : 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 27.
Trainer : M C Patel.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 8-10 Burn 1
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's LET SLIP 9-0 Bromley 2
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's OLD RELIANCE 9-0 Sibbritt 3
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-12 Evans 4
Not run : El Morocco 8-5.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 13 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 22, and Rs. 27.
Trainer : F W Northmore.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
H H Dowager Maharani Lxxmibai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's SALMON BAR 8-11 Bromley 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNOW WHITE 8-2 Britt 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF INDIA 9-0 Roberts 3
Mrs A L Hutson and Mr G McElligott's FORTUNATE LAD 8-2 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, short head.
Time : 1 minute 39 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 44 and Rs. 87.
Trainer : A Higgins.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr S S Chenoy and Lt-Col M S Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 7-5 cd 7-9 Sibbritt 1
Mr R J Sigtia's USHAMA 8-6 Raffaele ... 2
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's RAHIMTULLAH 8-4 Southey 3
Mr B M Goculdas' NASSAR 8-7 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 2 minutes 18 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 35 and Rs. 27.
Trainer : D D Ghista.

THE GATWICK PLATE Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8-5 Jones 1
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ROYAL OPERA 8-0 Sibbritt 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-5 Britt 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PAPRIKA 8-9 Roberts 4
Not run : Clarify 8-2.
Won by neck, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time : 1 minute 26 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 43 and Rs. 20.
Trainer : L H Hewitt.

BACK SHE COMES!
TO CHARM AGAIN

NASEEM

Dancing, Singing,
Romancing
More Dazzling Than She's Ever Been

UJALA

MADE TO DELIGHT A NATION

with PRITHVIRAJ, MUBARAK, RATANBAI, MIRZA MUSHARAF
Direction: K. M. MULTANI
Screenplay: Kamal Amrohi

COMING SHORTLY LAMINGTON TALKIES

PRAKASH'S
OUTSTANDING PICTURE NOW ENTERS
IN SECOND WEEK

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University says that . . .
"It is a gorgeous picture which recaptures the spirit of ancient epic and conveys its lessons to the thousands who will see it."

BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)

BIG CAST WITH SUPERB MUSIC

MAJESTIC
TIME
11-30 A.M. (MARATHI)
2-45 P.M. and 5-45 P.M. (HINDI)
9 P.M. (MARATHI)

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

Olympic Games

LAHORE, February 7

The tenth Indian Olympic Games were continued to-day in bright weather and in the presence of a very large crowd.

The following are to-day's results :—

VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Delhi beat Assam 25-8, 5-11
Punjab beat Rajputana 25-10, 15-12

WRESTLING

Bantamweight : Hassan Bahadur (U.P.) scored a fall over Balramsingh (Delhi); Virod (Baroda) scored a fall over Rafiq (U.P.); B. T. Dhumal (Baroda) beat Ramdev (Punjab) on points.

Featherweight : Ghanchi (Baroda) beat M. P. Varma (U.P.) on points; N. Dutt (Bengal) beat Omnath (Punjab) on points; S. Ghosh (Bengal) scored a fall over M. Gordhan (Baroda); Banwarisingh (Punjab) scored a fall over Mueenuddin (U.P.).

Lightweight : Bhonsle (Baroda) scored a fall over Suchasingh (Punjab); Imtiazali (U.P.) scored a fall over Prithivisingh (Rajputana); Ghafoor Ghosh (Bengal) scored a fall over Kalia (C.P.); Azim (C.P.) scored a fall over Farid (Rajputana); Abdul Ktaliq (Punjab) beat Balbirsingh (Delhi) on points.

Welter Weight : Gobindsingh (U.P.) scored a fall over Roshanlal (Punjab); Mohd. Hussain (U.P.) scored a fall over Surtasingh (Rajputana); Inshaallah (Punjab) beat D. Paul (Bengal) on points.

Middle Weight : Abdul Rahim (C.P.) scored a fall over Kaloo (Punjab); Raza Ali (Punjab) scored a fall over D. Upadia (Bengal).

Lightheavy Weight : Nawab Khan (Punjab) beat Ghosh (Bengal) on points.

Heavyweight : Manaick Goho (Bengal) beat Faqir Mohd. (Punjab) on points.

ATHLETICS.

Four Hundred Metres Hurdles Final : J. Rodricks (Bombay) first; Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) second; Harbant Singh (Patiala) third. Time 58.7 seconds.

(Discuss Throw) Women Final : M. Gilbert (Bombay) first; Agnes Carr (Punjab) second; E. D'Sylva (Bombay) third; Distance 92 feet 10 3/8 inches. (A New All-India Record).

Shot Up Put Men Final : Zahurahmed (Punjab) first; Shashpalsingh (Punjab) second; Somnath (Patiala) third; Distance 43 feet 4 5/8 inches.

Hop Step and Jump : L. T. Boorey (Bombay), E. A. Evans (Punjab), Manoharlal (Rajputana), H. Bostan (Rajputana) and Niranjansingh (Patiala) qualified for the final round.

Kabaddi Results : Baroda beat Rajputana (50-47), C P beat Patiala (73-25), Punjab beat Bengal (50-24).—A.P.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The following are to-day's race results :—

FEBRUARY HURDLE PLATE :—Lucky Break (Walsh) 1, Holy Smoke (Brown) 2, Sir Eldon (Scarlett) 3. Not run : Metat. Tote paid Rs. 39-8 for win; Rs. 17-8, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

HOOGHLY PLATE (Div. II) :—Mill Man (Marland) 1, Golden Wood (Brown) 2, Crow Park (Marrs) 3. Not run : Tantalides. Tote paid Rs. 79 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 34 and Rs. 36 for places.

HOOGHLY PLATE (Div. I) :—Royal Link 1, Dalhena Valley 2, Black Currant 3. All ran. Tote paid Rs. 92-8 for win; Rs. 27-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE :—Wansfell 1, President's Putter 2, Lovelock 3. All ran. Tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE (Div. III) :—Silverette 1, Lapford 2, Pride of Birth 3. Not run : Sedan, Cymbeline, Boscastle II and Comana. Tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. I) :—Birth Token 1, Sagone 2, Safe Deposit 3. Not run : Jason. Tote paid Rs. 103-8 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

THE PARK PLATE :—An Apple A Day 1, Spanish Bill 2, Colorado Claro 3. All ran. Tote paid Rs. 32-8 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE DARJEELING (Div. II) :—Well Kept (Carr) 1, Dark Sonny (Roy) 2, Tetroado (Ermer) 3. Tote paid Rs. 83 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. III) :—Gay Songster (Ayres) 1, Amarche (Baker) 2, Nusiter Mus (Sharp) 3. Tote paid Rs. 81-8 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 108-8 and Rs. 68-8 for places.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Magh Vad 7, 1998
Muslim : Monarrum 21, 1361
Parsi : Shenrever 7, 1311
Sunrise : 7-12 a.m. Sunset : 6-34 p.m.
Hightide : 4-12, 17-22. Lowtide : 10-40, 22-52

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 3 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 11-45 a.m.
METRO—"When Ladies Meet" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Chandan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Second Chorus" 4, 6-30 & 9-30
REGAL—"It Started With Eve" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Night of January 16th" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 5-45 & 9
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"India To-day" 4-15 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day 12 noon.
EDWARD—"Devdas" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Adam Had 4 Sons" 4, 6-30 & 10
NOVELTY—All-Star Non-Stop Variety, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EMPORIUM: Opening ceremony of a branch at Khar Road (opposite Railway Station) of the Village Industries Emporium at 5 p.m. to-day.

DRIVERS' MEETING: Meeting of motor-car drivers of the City and Suburb at 1 p.m. to-day in Congress House Compound. Mr. Nagindas T. Master to address the meeting.

LECTURE BY PROF. WADIA: Prof. P. A. Wadia to speak on "Students and their Ideals" at 4-30 p.m. to-day at Forbes Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Sevenfold Man" at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE: Programme of Shanai by Bismillah and Party at 8-30 a.m. to-day in the Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi, Bombay No. 4.

SECOND PARSI YOUTH SPORTS: Finals of First Parsi Youth Sports at the Cooperage to-day at 2 p.m. Lady Dinshaw Petit to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE: Friday (13th Feb.) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Mahasivaratri". All departments of the G. P. O. and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.
Registered correspondence addressed to unoccupied China for transmission by air will now be accepted.

BOMBAY MARATHA SAMAJ: Extraordinary general meeting of Bombay Maratha Samaj at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at Samaj Griha, Supari Baug Road, Parel.

APPEAL TO GOAN VOTERS: The Goa Congress Committee appeals to all Goan voters in Ward 9, Girgaum-Chaupati, to support the Congress candidate, Sjt. Nagindas Master, in the by-election to this seat on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

GRAIN SHOPS IN CITY: Twelve more Government grain shops are being opened in the City of Bombay. The shops will be located in areas recommended by the Consultative Committee for Price Control.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET: Next meeting of the Cultural Society of Friends of the Soviet, at Bhadran Bhuvan, 95, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar at 9 a.m. to-day.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture on "Gita" by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji at 10 a.m. to-day at 448, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY MOTOR LORRY OWNERS ASSOCIATION: Third annual gathering at Cama Oriental Institute, Old Custom House Road, at 11 a.m. to-day.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT CONFERENCE: Third Provincial Transport Conference of Bombay Presidency Transport Organisations, under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman at 12-30 p.m. to-day at Cama Oriental Institute Hall.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY: Debate on "Heddy Lamarr has done more for the world than Plato" at 10-30 a.m. to-day at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road. Mr. Dinshaw Madon to preside.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION: Annual general body meeting of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association at 4-30 p.m. to-day in the Vanmali Hall, Dadar.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING: At 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the College premises. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai to preside and distribute the prizes.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Athletic Sports at Nowroji Hill Gardens, Dongri Street, Chinch Bunder, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. Mr. M. A. R. Baig, Sheriff of Bombay to preside and Mrs. Baig to give away prizes.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION: Farewell demonstration in honour of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bernard Francis Mendoca at the Instituto Luso-Indiano at 6 p.m. to-day.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES: Dr. U. M. Daudpota to deliver Wilson Philological Lectures on "Arabic Literature" in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology, at 5-30 p.m. to-day and Wednesday, 11th, Thursday, 12th, Friday 13th, Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th instant.

P. V. B.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The work of the P. V. B. (People's Volunteer Brigade) has now started in right earnest in every part of the City. Many prominent citizens have already intimated their consent to serve on the General Body of the P. V. B. The formation of the General Body will be announced at the meeting of the B. P. C. C. to be held next week.

In our printed leaflet on the formation of the P. V. B., the pledge form to be filled and signed by volunteers is also given for information. This has created some confusion in the minds of some of those who have been approached for serving on the General Body of the P. V. B. It is not intended that every one who joins the General Body should necessarily become a volunteer of the P. V. B. by signing the pledge. The General Body will be composed of prominent citizens representing various interests in the City. These will be persons of all ages some of them being elderly. It is not possible for these persons to become volunteers and go through the drill and the discipline of it. We have received some letters in this connection and hence this explanation which, we trust, will remove all doubt.

B.P.C.C. Issues Appeal To Public

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., write:—

Hundreds of appeals have gone from the Congress House to prominent men and women in this City representing all classes and interests requesting them to serve on the General Body of the P.V.B (People's Volunteer Brigade) Owing to the vastness of the task, the work of posting these appeals was delayed beyond the expected time. We have requested these friends to intimate their consent by Friday (February 6). Since the time at the disposal of those who might have received this circular was very short and since more appeals are being sent day after day it is thought advisable to give more time for the receiving of consents. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all recipients of our appeals to kindly intimate their consent as early as they can.

The pledge to be signed by the volunteers of the P.V.B. is now ready in all the local languages and recruitment will now start almost immediately.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Congress Working Committee is expected to meet about the middle of March, unless circumstances require an earlier meeting.—A. P.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY: Celebration at 4 p.m. (B.T.) to-day on the Gilder Tank Maidan, Grant Road. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Chairman Standing Committee, Bombay Municipality, to preside.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Fourteenth annual social gathering of the Maratha Students' Association to-day from 2 to 10 p.m. at the Wellington Theatre, Dhobi Talao. Dr. A. G. Pawar to preside.

THANKSGIVING HIGH MASS: Catholic Staff of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to offer their 22nd annual Thanksgiving High Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the Church of St. Thomas, Sandor Bassein to-day at 8-30 a.m.

MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: Concert of Indian music at King's Circle, Matunga to-day from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. J. D. Jaokar.

HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL: To-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Empire Talkie Distributors, 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, to mourn the loss of H. H. the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. Gandhi Pranlal Keshavji to preside.

B. R. D. PARTY CONFERENCE: Bombay Radical Democratic Party Public Rally at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. Party Conference will be also continued in the morning.

TO HONOUR MR. S. K. PATIL: Public meeting of the Kudal Desakar Gaud Brahmin community will be held at the Topiwalla Charity's Niwas, Girgaon to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to honour Mr. S. K. Patil on his unanimous election as leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. S. S. Naik will preside.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: Variety entertainment at Wagale Hall, Kandewadi at 3-30 p.m. to-day, vocal music by Mustak Hussein Khan, Panditrao Nagarkar, Savak Kapadia and Shankar Rao Hindalekar and dance by Prof. Rajaram Manjarekar, Miss Patralekha Pandit and Kalgutkar.

SHRIMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: Shrimant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kala Bhavan's weekly programme at 10-30 a.m. to-day in Kala Bhavan Hall, Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibavdi.

"A. R. P. LECTURES AT WORLI": —Mr. Hormazdiar J. M. Desai will deliver a lecture on 'Organisation—General and Local' at D. D. Chawl No. 51, Worli, at 9-30 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

TO-NIGHT

LOVE
RECOGNISES
NO RESTRICTIONS
A girl revolts against her greedy uncle to wed the man she wooes.

RANJIT's MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

BETI

Directed by JAYANT DESAI

Cast:
KURSHID, VASANTI, AROON, etc.,

DAILY at 3, 6, 9 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

She can be persuaded only with Songs—and SURENDRA does it melodiously—

in National's

GARIB

Directed by R. Thakur
Produced by Mehboob

A'1
SWASTIK TALKIES (PATHE)

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 12 noon.

ACCLAIMED BY CINEGOERS AS A STAR ATTRACTION OF THE YEAR!

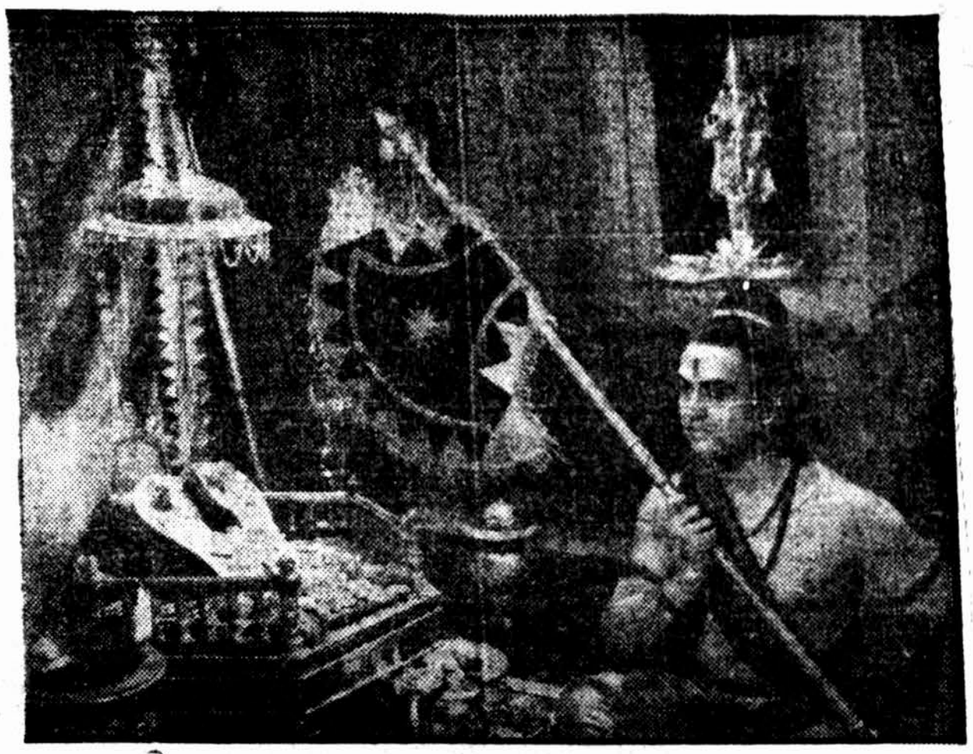
ATRE PICTURES' MARITAL COMEDY-HIT

Raja Rani

Story: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Producer: VANMALA
Direction: N. H. NAQVI

join the crowds at
DAILY: 4, 6-45, 9-30 P.M.
SAT., SUN., HOLI. 1-30 P.M.
CENTRAL

Shanta Apte and Maya Banerjee in Circo's "Apna Ghar" to be released on Saturday next at Krishna and Excelsior simultaneously.



Bharat worshipping Rama's sandals during his exile as a regent of Ayodhya in "Bharat Milap" at Majestic.

CIRCO GIVES A DOUBLE-HIT

Devaki Bose Directs New Picture Starring Shanta Apte

"Apna Ghar" is shortly being released by Circo Productions simultaneously at the Excelsior and Krishna Theatres on Friday Feb. 13. It is directed by Director Debaki Bose, who is one of the front rank film directors of India. It is starring Shanta Apte, one of the most popular Indian screen stars. She is appearing after a lapse of three years or more to gain greater glory

The picture has a big cast. Chandramohan, Maya Banerjee and Jagdish hardly need any recommendations. David, Nimbalkar, Vimla Vasishtha, Marutirao, Jeevan, Gope and several others have given a team work to make it excellent. Govindhanbhai Patel as Cameraman, Minoo Katrak as Sound Recordist Harish Bali with music and Pandit Narottam Vyas for dialogues and songs have become an asset to this great picture. Circo has spent more than five lakhs on this picture and it is produced with a mission.

Jungle Princess For Super Cinema

Wadia Movietone's new type thriller 'Jungle Princess' starring Nadia and John Cavas with Radha Rani and Sardar Mansur, is scheduled for early release at the local Super Cinema. One handicap of thrillers hitherto has been that they give no scope for music—or music was put in just for the sake of music It looked a foreign element and directors of such films have been striving hard to make music part and parcel of the story Director Homi Wadia is reported to have achieved this end in 'Jungle Princess'. The film, therefore, offers a new interest to filmgoers who clamour for something new.

Vanmala's Outstanding Offering

Premiere Of 'Raja Rani' At Central; Director Naqvi's Great Triumph

A motion picture that offers the best of many arts involved in its production like writing, acting, music, direction—that is the impression formed by one after seeing the crowded premiere show of Atre Pictures' "Raja Rani", which was released on Saturday at Central Talkies.

The story by Principal Atre offers on the scren, perhaps for the first time, a faithful and authentic depiction of the joint-family problem and without any declamation provides possible solution of the same. The experiences of a newly wed couple holding modern ideas on life as against the orthodox views of the other members of the family supply the story material of "Raja 'Rani". And out of this material Principal Atre has woven a plot that is not only engrossing and entertaining but constitutes a subtle analysis of the emotional and economical problems that one has to face in one's decision to live separately from or together with one's close relatives who form the joint family.

In presenting this domestic drama, Atre takes us through a series of humorous and at the same time human episodes, revealing thereby the petty family squabbles the glamour of licentious liberty and ultimately the grim reality in which the monster of money plays the decisive role.

This fine story is brought to the screen with all the magic of filmcraft by Director Najamul Hasan Naqvi. With his simple yet subtle style of narration he has given colour and point to every detail in the story and has shrewdly avoided the common error of diverting from the story to display one's own technical skill. And yet his work shows considerable improvement on his previous attempts. Especially noteworthy is the restrained and healthy manner in which he has handled the romantic situations.

And the characters of the three brothers their wives, the two kids of the eldest brother and their scheming neighbour are brought to glowing life by a very accomplished cast headed by Vanmala, who carries away the palm of acting honours with her arresting portrayal of the romantic and dreamy young wife. Others who share the acting honours are Trilok Kapoor, as the husband Raja, and Mazharkhan and Sunalini Devi, Maya Devi and Navin Yagnik as the two other couples.

There are not less than fourteen songs in the picture, most of them are quite a delightful character,

In conclusion, viewed from any point of view one likes Social, artistic or technical, one cannot but congratulate Producer Vanmala on giving in "Raja Rani" a truly outstanding motion picture

Sir S. Radhakrishnan Praises "Bharat Milap"

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, who was present at the All-India Premiere show of Prakash Pictures masterpiece "Bharat Milap" has expressed his opinion that "It is a gorgeous picture which recaptures the spirit of ancient epic and conveys its lessons to the thousands who will see it."

GLAMOROUS NASEEM COMES-BACK DANCING IN "UJALA"

Lavishness in motion picture production is nothing new, but Taj Mahal's maiden offering, "Ujala", which is scheduled for its all India premiere at the Lamington Talkies on February 12, is said to bid a new high for production statistics.

Apart from the tenderly delicate love story that has been masterly dramatised, the picture's main point of appeal lies in the fact that it will bring back to an expectant public, after an absence of three years, the glamorous Naseem, whose portrayal of Queen Nur Jehan in "Pukar," lifted her into stardom with her very first appearance.

It is learnt that the story of "Ujala," which has as its theme the romantic background of an Indian theatre, was specially written for Naseem by Kamal Amrohi, one of India's leading playwrights, and that she will be seen dancing on the screen for the first time in her career. This is bound to create much interest as it is felt that a singing, dancing, romancing Naseem is definitely something very new as compared to the queenly, sophisticated Naseem her fans love so well.

Playing opposite her in the male lead is Prithviraj, another prominent star. Also in the cast are Ratanbai, Mubarak and Mirza Musharraf.

"Ujala" was directed by K. M. Multani and produced at the Wadia Movietone Studios for the newly formed Taj Mahal Pictures Ltd.

Venus Pictures

"Kirti", Venus Pictures maiden effort has been censored and the date of its all-India premiere will be announced shortly. Directed by Dada Gunjal, "Kirti" has a notable cast headed by Lalita Pawar, Jairaj, Jagdish Sethi and Urmila. Dialogue, is from the tried pen of Pundit Fani and so are the songs. Music is by H. C. Bali.

FORM CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Satyamurti On Safety Of Indians Overseas

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

A plea that the Government should appoint a central committee consisting of officials and non-officials to deal with all the issues concerning the safety of lives and properties and the comforts of Indians overseas is made by Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.A. (Central) President of the India Overseas Central Association, in the course of a statement to the press.

Mr Satyamurthi states:—"I have now examined the issues relating to the safety and welfare of Indians in Burma, Malaya, Singapore and Japanese-occupied territories, as also of Indian Evacuees from the above mentioned countries

After suggesting formation of a Central Committee he says:

Steps should be taken to provide adequate and prompt shipping to bring back to India all Indians except those whose services are essential in those countries.

Considering the presence of a very large number of Indians in the above referred countries the present arrangement is quite inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Steps should be taken to secure information about the Indians in Penang and such other enemy occupied territories either through the International Red Cross Society or such other machinery.

To-day the position is this, that no information is available even to the immediate relatives of those who are in these enemy occupied territories.

The Governments of the countries concerned should be approached to provide adequate protection for the lives and properties of Indians in those countries, and also provide necessary protection against air raids and against shortage of food supply etc.

Reception committees should be formed where they have not been formed, as yet.

The following are the ports were Indian evacuees are arriving or are likely to arrive.

Chittagong, Calcutta, Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Madras, Tuticorin and Danushkoti.

Facilities for the exchange of foreign currencies of the Indian evacuees should be provided at all ports.

Universities and other educational institutions should be approached to provide generous facilities for the continuation of the education in India of the children of Indian evacuees.

If necessary more funds should be made available for these purposes out of the several war funds with the Governments.

These are the matters requiring prompt attention by the Government of India

The Indian Overseas Central Association will also get into touch with the committees or persons throughout India engaged in relief works and work in close co-operation with them.—A. P.

SIR VIJAYA ON IDEAL OF KSHATRIYAS.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

"The times are such that there is no knowing what kind of trouble is in the offing", declared the Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram addressing the concluding session of the Kshatriya Conference. Sir Vijai continuing said that they must always keep before them the true ideal of a true Kshatriya which was service of mankind. They must assist and give succour to everyone who is in need of it irrespective of caste and creed.—A.P.

INSPIRERS BUT NOT IMITATORS

Radhakrishnan On Women's Qualities

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Tweynam, opened today a new building of the Central College for women, the only women's college in Central India. The college came into existence in 1932 and from to-day occupies a building costing Rs. 90,000.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan in the course of an address to a large gathering said that the world was lacking in soul, in the great qualities of love and forbearance which has been associated with women. "We have become machines and callous to human values. It was women's work not to imitate men but to point out their wrongs". He hoped the building would house the proper establishment to train women who could inspire men to higher thinking and the nobler the living qualities of wisdom, love and compassion with which alone the future of mankind is bound up.

Mr. Justice Niyogi said that the ideal of unity was being fostered in the college in which girls belonging all religions and communities lived, worked, dined, and worshipped together.—A. P.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The "United Press" learns that an emergent meeting of H. E the Viceroy's Council was held this evening at the Viceroy's House.—United Press.

GIRGAUM-CHOWPATTY BY-ELECTION

Vote For Sjt. Nagindas T. Master

Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal to the voters of the Girgaum-Chowpatty Constituency.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master having been detained in jail for over a year, his seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation fell vacant by reason of his absence for over a year from the meetings of the Corporation. Sjt Nagindas T. Master courted imprisonment at the call of the Congress and in the service of the Motherland. He should have been under these circumstances, allowed to be returned to the seat without any contest. Three other candidates having, however put forth their candidature, a bye-election has to take place and the same is coming off on the 10th Inst

Sjt. Nagindas has been an ardent worker for the freedom of the country and an active Congressman for over ten years. Before he was arrested on 1st December, 1940, he was the leader of the Congress Party in the Corporation where he had been a councillor for about seven years.

The fact that Sjt. Nagindas lost his seat for no fault of his own but only while rendering service to the cause of freedom, makes it the duty of every voter in this ward to vote for him and to help in his election and I appeal to every voter to go to the Polling Booth and vote for him so that he would be restored to his seat.

It is well-known how difficult it is to arrange for conveyances and I appeal to every voter to go himself to the Polling Booth without waiting for any conveyance to take him there.

ORISSA GOVT. SETS THE PACE

Harekrishna Mehtab Arrested

MAULANA AZAD ON OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONGRESS SELF-HELP MEASURES

CUTTACK, Feb. 7.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee, was arrested this morning from the "Swaraj Ashram" under Section 38 (5) of the Defence of India Rules, in connection with a statement he issued some time back regarding the arrest of Orissa Congressmen.

Mr. Gourikrishna Mohanty, Inspector, along with two other sub-inspectors of police, searched the residence of Mr. Mehtab before he was arrested.—United Press.

Maulana Azad And Sind Crisis

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

In the course of a special interview Maulana Azad, the Congress President, referred to his talks with the Sind Premier on the constitutional crisis in Sind in connection with the Governor's use of special powers and said that he was convinced that the Premier's case was very strong. He added that was also the view of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Referring to reports in the press suggesting official opposition to the Congress self-help measures for protection of the civil population, Maulana Azad said that the Congress was not out for starting a rival organisation and was prepared to co-operate with everybody. In fact the proposed organization would include non-Congressmen also. Maulana Azad said that the Congress was trying to do what the Government were not doing, especially in rural areas.

As regards Congress Party's attendance in the Central Assembly, Maulana Azad said that he saw no reason for changing the present policy, but if any issue arose requiring the Party's presence, the Congress members would be permitted to attend.

Turning to the question of Congress-Muslim League negotiations Maulana Azad said that neither party had so far made any approach, but he emphasized that the Congress was always ready to hold discussions.

There was at present no proposal to call a meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

According to his present plans, Maulana Azad, Congress President intends to leave for Lahore on February 10, and is likely to visit N. W. F. Province also. Thereafter he will return to Calcutta and make an intensive tour of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and possibly of Madras.

He had a busy day to-day and yesterday. To-day he met Congress workers from Delhi and from Meerut and Hapur Divisions of the United Provinces and discussed with them the present situation. He explained to them the implications of the Wardha decisions, particularly those relating to the constructive programme and A.R.P. organisation.—A. P.

ORGANISATION OF PUNJAB MUSLIMS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Mr. Abdullah Butt, Secretary of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation, met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, this morning. The talks related to the organisation of the Musalmans of the Punjab.

A deputation of the students of the Hindu College met Maulana Azad regarding the National Flag incident.

Maulana Azad paid a visit to Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari's residence to condole the death of his mother.

Several members of the United Provinces Congress Committee called on Maulana Azad to-day.—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

Congress M.L.A.s of Chhatisgarh Division at a recent meeting held under the presidentship of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla appointed a divisional committee of Congress workers to give relief to peasants affected by famine conditions and also decided to observe "Famine Relief Day" when the grant of liberal relief throughout the division will be urged.—United Press.

SUPPORT TO SAPRU CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

The Provincial Non-Party Leaders' Conference was held here to day under the presidentship of Prof. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University.

The President said that the object of the Conference was to support the recommendations of Sapru Conference. He reviewed the political situation in the country and said the speech of the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords was calculated to worsen the present stalemate.

Prof. Kedar thought there could be no adequate improvement in the Indian situation unless the Central Government was nationalised.

Concluding the President said "I venture to suggest that if England will even at this stage do the right thing and act on our recommendations there are good days ahead both for India and England."—United Press.

ANTI-FASCIST DAY.

SYLHET, Feb. 6.

The All-Assam Students' Federation have decided to observe the 15th of February as the Anti-Fascist Day all over the province of Assam.—A. P.

FRENCH SUPPLIES FOR ENEMY IN LIBYA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

There is no doubt that supplies of French origin have been forwarded to General Rommel it is felt in informed circles here.—Reuter.

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 6.—The Defence Services Exhibition Train arrived here to-day. A large crowds collected to see the exhibitions and witness several demonstrations by the three services.

If Britain Recognises India As Free

One Son From Every Family For Defence Of Country

HINDUPUR, Feb. 6.

If Britain agreed to recognise India as a free country they should agree to send one son from every family for the defence of the country, declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Premier, addressing a gathering of women here. He added that they should not mind the sacrifice at this juncture.

TO BE A SLAVE WAS A SHAMEFUL THING AND MUCH MORE TO BE THE WIFE OF A SLAVE. THAT WAS WHY THEY WANTED INDEPENDENCE AND THEY SHOULD BE PREPARED TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES IF NECESSARY.

RAJAJI REPROVES BRITISHERS

HINDUPUR, Feb. 5.

"China has been fighting bravely for the last five years without adequate arms. India will fight ten years if Britain will produce the psychology of freedom in India," declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, addressing a largely attended public meeting here.

If Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the whole Congress threw their full weight in the cause of the defence of India, who was there, asked Mr. Rajagopalachariar who would not fight for the country?

The speaker said that the Britishers had neglected their duty to India and now they wanted to continue their neglect like the school boy who finding himself late for school did not attend class at all. They should realise that it was never too late to mend a wrong.

Even now if Britain declared that India was free, he said every able-bodied man among the 400 million people in India could take up a rifle. There was no need for aeroplanes and cannon. Only if the Indian people wanted to attack other countries would they require superior weapons.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar who arrived in Hindupur yesterday in the course of his tour was presented with a Civic Address by the local municipality.—A.P.

ULTIMATUM TO PUNJAB GOVT.

Detenus Allege Privileges Promised To Them Are Not Fulfilled

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

Master Kabul Singh, M.L.A., Security Prisoner in the Gujarat Jail has refused to accept Rs. 10 as family allowance.

The Punjab Government's restrictions on interviews with Security prisoners repatriated from Deoli camp threaten to lead to another wholesale hunger-strike by the detenus.

It is stated that interviewers are required to supply photos to the C.I.D. beforehand.

Facilities promised to the detenus in repatriation, it is alleged, are not fulfilled.

Ultimatum has been given to the Government.

CONGRESS SUPPORT TO ALLAHBUX MINISTRY?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

As a result of discussion between the Sind Premier, Khan Bahadur Allahbux and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, it appears to have been tentatively agreed that the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly will continue to give a tacit support to his Ministry, pending a settlement of the issues between His Excellency the Governor of Sind and the Council of Ministers by the Secretary of State for India. Thereafter developments would depend upon the Secretary of State's decision and the Premier's attitude.—United Press.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops: Rs. 5,066 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 5,066-3-6 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad. Rs. 250 Agency & Office Staffs of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, (monthly). Rs. 175-5 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co. (monthly). Rs. 150 Mr. M. Faletti (monthly); Mr. G. F. S. Collins (monthly). Rs. 100 "Wood Lane" (monthly); Mr. J. L. Bernard (monthly); Comd. H. Hodgkinson (monthly); "Anonymous Gift" (monthly).

Grand total on Saturday (excluding sums of less than Rs. 100) Rs. 80,70,957-11-1.

Politicals On Hunger-Strike

Protest Against Punishment Awarded By Superintendent; Forcible Feeding Resorted To

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7.

Three prisoners convicted of revolutionary activity in jail are reported to be on hunger-strike for the last fortnight.

The strikers it is understood, had made a representation to the local Government enumerating their grievances. The representation was under consideration of Government when they went on hunger-strike. Among other things the strikers have demanded the right to appeal to a court of law against punishments awarded by the Superintendent of the jail, but it is learnt, that the Government do not think it proper to interfere with departmental decisions. In regard to the strikers' demand to be provided with writing materials Government have already allowed them to write a specific number of letters according to the jail rules in the province.

The hunger-strikers are being fed artificially.

Almost all the satyagrahi prisoners in the United Provinces, with the exception of those who actually made alleged objection. able speeches have been released, it is learnt from official sources. —A. P.

KAMATH REFUSED BAIL

Trial Of Forward Bloc Secretary

PATNA, Feb. 7.

The trial of Mr. T. V. Kamath General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc commenced at Arrah yesterday inside the District Jail when the bail petition moved on behalf of Mr. Kamath was rejected by the trying Magistrate The Sessions Judge has been moved against the order of rejection

Mr. Kamath is being prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules for an alleged prejudicial speech delivered by him in a village in Arrah District on December 12. 1941.

Further hearing of the case will come up on February 11.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York, February 7

Previous closing 18.50
To-day's opening 18.44
Difference ..... —06
To-day's closing .....not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, February 7

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
March (18.50/49) 18.44/44
May (18.66/66) 18.57/57
July (18.80/80) 18.69/68

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, February 7

SEEDS

Castor seeds February/March (£20 5/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£20 11/16 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata February/March (£18 7/8 sellers) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast February/March (£19 3/8 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, February 7

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, February 7

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 buyers.
To day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.

London, February 7

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, February 7

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 9/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, February 7

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 33 1/2) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/2) dol 27 1/2
United States Steel Common (dol 53 1/4) dol 52 3/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, February 7

The market ruled dull to-day.
Following are to-day's quotation :—
Madura Mills 37/8; Radeakrishna 195; Cambodia ord 10/14; Aaron Spinning 7/14; Rajalakshmi 90; Mettur Industries 150; Vasantha ord 140; Lakshmi 100; Buckingham and Carnatic ord 237; Pankaja 135; Ouchterloney Valley ord 2/11/6; Vaikundoms 13/4, Cochin Malabar ord 9/6; Periyar Rubber ord 6/12; Udayagir 8/4 small lot; Midland 7/4; Kalpettas 22/8; Rajagiri 7/10; Vellore Elect 11/12; South Madras Elec ord 12/10; Gudivada Elec 83; West Coast Elec 7; India Sugars 9/12; Travancore Sugars 11/12; Spencer ord 5/10 cd; Mysore Chemical and Fertilizer 14/14; Andhra Cement ord 77/8 small lot; Mettur Chemical ord 13/12; Mysore Papers 14/8

"WE MUST AND WILL..."

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"We must and will win this war" said His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, at the Annual Scout Rally, held this evening, at the Cooperage, when over a thousand scouts participated.

After the parade, the Scouts gave a display of A.R.P. Work and First Aid, etc.

His Excellency pointed out that the war had now come so close to India as to become the first concern of all. This was the greatest cause in the greatest crisis of world history and "on you has fallen the priv[illegible] doing your bit

Art As Medium To Understand Child

PLACE OF DRAWING IN DEVELOPING FACULTY OF KEEN OBSERVATION

A plea for giving a more important place to art in the school syllabus was made by various speakers at the First Child Art Conference organised by the Child Art Society, at the Town Hall on Saturday. All the speakers stressed that Child Art was a means of spontaneous self-expression.

Mr. S. N. Moos, Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, who presided over the Conference announced that under a new scheme which would be shortly introduced, drawing would find its due place in the curriculum of the matriculation examination.

Prof. P. A. Wadia said that considering that the Child Art Society had been founded only three months ago, they had made a very good show and the response had been gratifying.

In the course of his presidential remarks Mr. Moos said that he was interested in all movements which aimed at helping children to grow and think along practical lines. The main object of the exhibition organised by the Child Art Society was to bring about an improvement in the outlook on art. It would be most useful if a clear picture of what could be done in Schools were given by those who were interested in art and had made a study of the possibilities of its development.

NOT EXPENSIVE LUXURY

When he spoke of art he did not merely mean an appreciation of form and colour but also an appreciation of grace and dignity in action. There was a mistaken belief in schools that art was an expensive luxury. But art essentially meant simplicity and directness. It was a question of getting the most out of the material at hand, and arranging and doing things in such a manner as to make the environment and life pleasant. Art in schools at present simply meant the reproduction of mechanical and formal diagrams and learning some tricks of handling the pen and brush. A mere acquisition of skill in drawing or painting was not the essence of art. It would be an impossible attempt to make good artists of all children. But all of them could be taught to appreciate grace and beauty, form and colour. They should adopt a broader and much more fruitful outlook on art and aim at developing in the child a sense of appreciation of the good things of life. It would indeed be an achievement if they could create in the children a liking for simplicity and directness, a dislike for lavish ornament and exaggeration, a love for the fine things of life—the sunset and the sea and the stars, the love of man for man and the graces of fellowship.

ART IN CHILD EDUCATION

Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director of the J.J. School of Art in the course of a paper on Art and Its Place in Child Education said that art had not found its proper place in the school curriculum because the real purpose of the art lesson had not been fully understood. A broader outlook on art was necessary in order to enrich the cultural life of the masses.

It was common knowledge that the weakest link in the chain of any educational system was the purely theoretical and academic training which the majority of students received. In a practical world education for the masses must necessarily have a vocational bias. Drawing was the best means of developing a faculty of keen observation in the young mind of the average child.

In conclusion Mr. Gerrard said that art through mass education should become more and more the art of the people. Any system of education which did not develop the faculty in every citizen to appreciate the beautiful and to combine beauty with utility in his crafts and work should be considered defective and incomplete.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Mr. Pulin Behari Dutt in a paper on Child Psychology and Child Art said that free expression in colour and form of the untaught child was invaluable both as an end in itself and as a means to a better understanding of the child mind.

Dealing with various stages of children's art and the best way of fostering it he observed that the aim of teaching art to children was not to produce artists, but to develop a creative power in them. He thought that art education in schools should be one phase of a greater movement to educate the nation as a whole to a deeper appreciation of art as an essential element in human civilization.

A HEAD MASTER'S VIEW

Mr. M. T. Vyas in the course of a paper entitled "A Head Master Looks At Child Art" said that education should develop the personality of the child and in early years of life that was best done through the medium of art. A child learnt by doing. It expressed and discovered itself as it expressed. It observed, approved or disapproved, developed confidence and then created. That was the process of the growth of personality and that was the process of art.

Mr. Vyas then gave a detailed account of the problems connected with the understanding of children through child art, the status and function of art teachers, syllabus of art and means of cultivation of art appreciation.

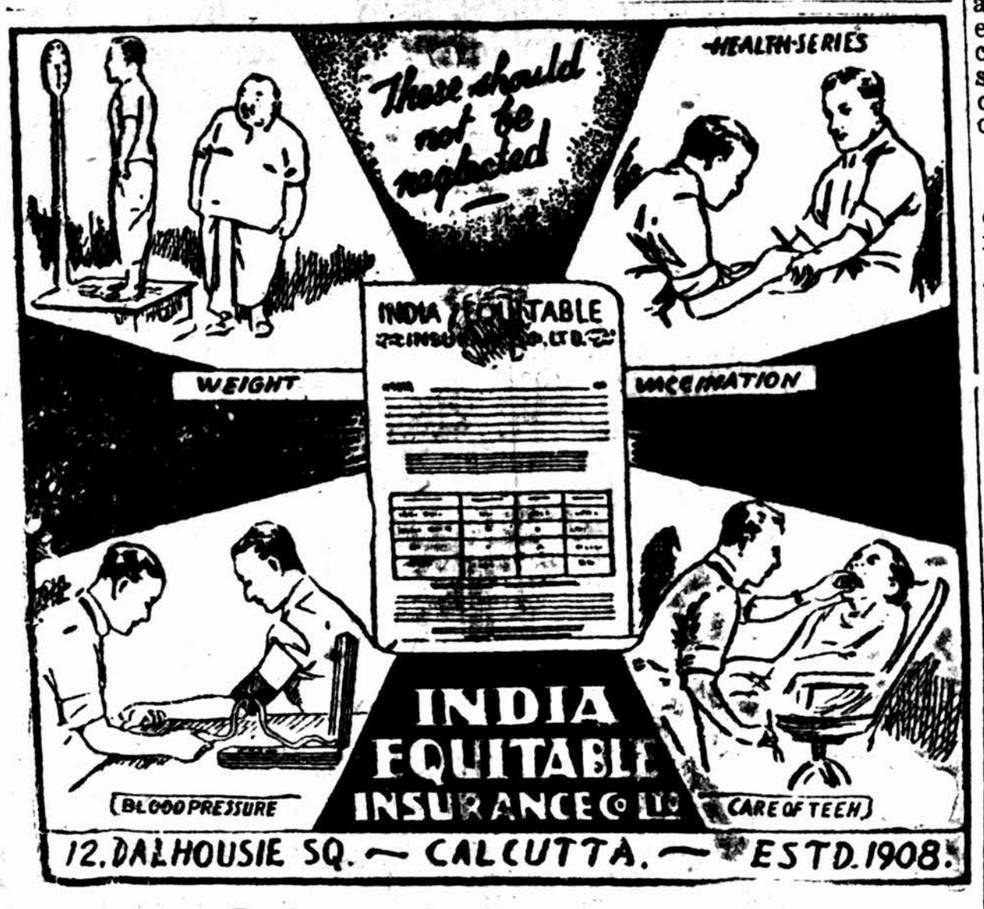
FINDING A BASIS

Mr. A. S. Sthalekar, in the course of a paper on "Finding a Basis for Child Art" said that the place of art in life was misunderstood, the place of art in education was not even recognised. Child art was regarded as an immature and imperfect copy of adult art. He stressed that child art was not childish art but it had its own laws and principles.

Mr. R. V. Leyden in the course of a paper on "Reality in Art and Child Art" said that the child's world as his art was real because it was free. That was where children could teach a great lesson. It was the duty of the adults to preserve the world of the child in art and to leave the child to his reality which was after all a reality of happiness and of life.

Mr. Upadhyaya, Principal of the Fellowship School, proposed a vote of thanks.

WELLINGTON:—Women aged 18 to 45 may now enlist in the army to release home service grade men engaged on duties as cooks, clerks, mess orderlies and drivers, etc.—Reuter.



Bombay Branch: MHERWAN BUILD[illegible]
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEELA ROW IN GREAT FORM

Western India Lawn Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Leela Row was about the only one this evening to really delight the audience, at the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships.

Playing against Mrs. H. Rooke, she took a few minutes to warm up and after that things began to happen. She couldn't do a thing wrong. It is a long time since she has been seen in serious action, and it was a welcome sight for her 'fans'. Forceful and accurate drives were the feature of her game, which was a beautiful all-round one

F. Bekkevold and J. E. Tew beat H. J. H. Talyarkhan and N. D. Sethna. There is nothing surprising in that but the fight that the youngsters put up was really surprising. In each set they took 4 games and each of these games well fought for and equally well deserved.

TAME ENCOUNTER.

The news that Ghaus Mahomed and Bobjee were playing on Court No. 7 led to an exodus from the stands to that Court. But these two had a tame encounter against Schleiter and Waltho and beat them very easily.

Record number of walk-overs were given to-day, as many as five matches being decided this way.

The results are:—

LADIES' SINGLES:—Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. H. Rooke 6—2, 6—2; Miss K. Haji beat Miss L. Merchant 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Massy beat Mrs. Cosens 6—3, 6—3; Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. Stanton 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES:—Mrs. Bell and R. F. Strand w.o Mrs. Cosens and partner.

GENT'S DOUBLES:—Ghaus Mahomed and M. V. Bobjee beat W. B. Schleiter and N. K. Waltho 6—1, 6—1; F. Bekkevold and J. E. Tew beat H. J. H. Talyarkhan 6—4, 6—4; R. N. Pandit and M. Bhandhari w.o. B. G. Gathe and S. N. Dravid; P. M. Patel and S. A. Sheth w.o. Vallur and partner; Rajkumar of Jath and F. F. Vakharia beat R. K. Sanghani and N. Balaram 6—2, 8—10, 6—3; J. Charanjiva and J. N. Kantawalla beat R. N. Gawd; and R. N. Bhagwat 6—1, 7—5.

GENT'S SINGLES:—D. N. Cooper w.o. Vallur; C. M. Khatau w.o. Bhujangrao; A. R. V. Peermohomed beat S. G. Row 6—1, 6—4.

PROGRAMME OF MATCHES FOR SUNDAY.

Court No. 2: 3-45 p.m. M. V. Bobjee v. R. N. Pundit. 4-15 p.m. Man Mohan v. J. Charanjiva. 5 p.m. H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda and G. D. Bhagat v. L. N. Lalji and K. H. Kapadia.

Court No. 3: 3-45 p.m. Ghaus Mohamed v. D. N. Cooper. 4-15 p.m. J. M. Kantawalla v. F. Bekkevold. 5 p.m. Ghaus Mohamed and Mrs. Massy v. Rajkumar of Jath and Miss Merchant.

Court No. 4: 3-45 p.m. G. D. Bhagat v. A. E. Owen. 4-15 p.m. Rasikumar of Wakaner or Hardwarilal v. K. Christadas. 5 p.m. P. M. Patel and S. A. Sheth v. J. E. Tew and F. Bekkevold.

Court No. 5: 3-45 p.m. Rajkumar of Jath v. Prem Pandhi. 4-15 p.m. N. Balaram v. B. G. Ghate (Plate). 5 p.m. Miss K. Haji and M. V. Bobjee v. Miss J. Moir and O. Sutton.

Court No. 6: 3-45 p.m. J. P. Pocha v. N. D. Sethna (Plate). 4-15 p.m. S. M. Samant v. J. Bodhye (Plate). 5 p.m. Mrs. Webb and A. H. Hazell v. Mrs. W. A. Bell and R. F. Stroud.

Court No. 7: 3-45 p.m. C. M. Khatau v. K. L. Mirchandani. 4-15 p.m. J. R. Sanghani v. P. K. Zaveri (Plate) 5 p.m. T. B. Bose v. N. Mohanlal (Plate)

Court No. 8: 3-45 p.m. A. H. Hazell and M. D. Ryann v. S. B. Potdar and B. C. Shah or Hardwarilal and Malkani. 4-15 p.m. S. R. Gokhale v. Shamshersingh (Plate). 5 p.m. P. G. Kundaji v. S. B. Potdar (Plate).

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

M. F. Vakil v. J. H. Wadia (Plate) N. Damle v. A. R. Gajjar (Plate). W. H. Patwardhan v. V. P. Khatau (Plate). A. R. Hemmadi v. K. Rajagopalaswamy. S. G. Joshi v. L. D. Kapadia.

MILES AND MILES OF TRENCHES!

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The Communications and Works Department of the Government of Bengal have dug in Calcutta and suburbs a total length of 114 miles of slit trenches. Such trenches have also been dug by the Department in Mymensingh, Chittagong and Asansol.

The question of protecting bridges in the city from damages in case of enemy air raids is also engaging the attention of the Government.—A. P.

LITERACY DRIVE IN THANA

Experts Attend Education Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

The Conference on Primary Education had its first sitting under the presidency of Mr N. T. Kelkar, Principal of the M. H. High School, and the Chairman of the Dist. School Board Thana. For this purpose a very big pandal was erected in the compound of the Morwada School No. 1.

The conference was attended by a very large number of experts in education and other gentlemen interested in the advance of literacy. Six model lessons and lectures were delivered by some of the veteran teachers.

Exhibition of fine arts of various feats in Lathi, Lezim, Jambia, and wrestling etc. and mass drilling by boys Kavya-gayana, singing of songs expressive of sentiments, mutual exchange of thoughts on difficult problems of the teachers, were some of the items of the Programme.

After singing of the National Anthem the function ended.

People of Morwade rendered help in cash and materials for the success of the Conference.

The Dist. School Board, Thana the Co-operative Credit Bank of the Primary Teachers, Bassein the Union of the teachers of the taluka of Morwada and several other guests that were invited to the function rendered valuable help to make it a grand success.

LEAGUE ON JOSHI'S RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

A meeting of the Muslim League party in the Central Legislative Assembly will be held here on February 9 to determine, 'inter alia', the attitude of the party on Mr. Joshi's resolution relating to the establishment of a National Government at the Centre.

It is regarded as certain that an amendment to the resolution, reflecting the views of the All-India Muslim League will be tabled.—A.P.

Free Movement Of Legal Tender In Burma

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The Chungking Radio announces:

To facilitate the circulation of the legal tender, the Ministry of Finance has lifted the restriction on the amount of Bank notes that can be carried out of China. Henceforth, according to the new ruling, with the exception of newly-printed Bank notes shipped by banks before their entry, which should be accompanied by permits from the Ministry of Finance, there will be no restrictions on the movement of the legal tender inside the country or on the export of National Currency abroad, and that no permit will be required.—A.P.

MADRAS GOVERNOR TO VISIT DELHI

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, the Governor of Madras and the Hon. Lady Hope propose to pay a visit to Delhi in the latter half of this month and stay there for a week as the guests of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

According to the present programme they will leave Madras by air next week. After brief halts at Hyderabad and Bombay they will reach Delhi on the 20th instant. They will leave Delhi on the 26th instant returning to Madras on March 1.—A.P.

EVACUEES & RAILWAY BOARD'S ASSURANCE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In case the provincial Government considers evacuation of threatened localities to be essential, the railway administrations concerned will do all in their power to meet any demands for transportation that may arise.

This assurance is given by the Secretary of the Railway Board in reply to a communication addressed by the Marwari Association in connection with the reduction of the number of trains on the E. I. Railway.—A.P.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: February 7.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 107 28—105, 35—104, 42—103, 49-56—102.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 108, 24—100, 28—100 35—97, 42—95, 49-56—93.

Spelter 'P.H' Rs. 71. Rosita Rs 70. Country make Rs 60. Pigtead 'B M' refined Rs. 34 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 84/8 per qr

SETTLEMENTS RATES:—Copper sheets Chaitra Rs. 104

Market Tone:—Steady.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY 8TH FEBRUARY.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Tunes of the day. 5-30 Sham ke rag. 5-50 Dholak ke geet. 6-15 Asoka Goswami. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Sidheshwaribai. 8-10 Ashiq Husain. 8-30 Asoka Goswami. 8-40 Iqbal Bano. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Master Mumtaz and party. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Afzal Husain. 10-15 Sidheshwaribai. 10-35 Chand Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Manibardhan Orchestra. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Favourites of the Filmland. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Bhavgeets. 9-30 Gulshan Sufi. 9-45 A. S. Damle. 10 Fida Husain. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 Durgabai Shirodkar. 11-30 News play. 11-45 Gujarati songs. 12 noon Nisar Husain. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film Tunes. 1-15 Vinodini Desai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 A. S. Damle. 5-20 Fida Husain. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Gulshan Sufi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bhajan. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Gulshan Sufi. 6-45 Vinodini Desai. 7 Sitar recital. 7-15 A. S. Damle. 7-30 Fida Husain. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Gulshan Sufi. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Lilia Beaman. 10-15 Morales Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Variety. 8-15 Sarangi recital. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Durgabai Shirodkar. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1 6 Tarana Purvi. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Durgabai Shirodkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Fida Husain. 9-30 Vinodini Desai. 9-45 Nisar Husain.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: February 7.

The action of the local market seems to be a virtual challenge to the Government. Profession operators are freely buying. Put options by paying small premiums for a month while the Government of India is making attempts to stabilise cotton prices, which are now under pre-war level based on cross rates.

Following a rise of 5 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 195 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 194/4 and improved to Rs. 194/12 under scattered buying. At the rise there was renewed professional selling and prices declined to Rs. 192/4 and steadied at Rs. 192/12.

At about 1-30 p.m. there came the sad news of the death of a member and trading was suspended. Closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

BROACH	April/May	Rs. 192/8
BROACH	July/August	Rs. 199/8
OOMRA	March	Rs. 149/0
OOMRA	May	Rs. 153/12
OOMRA	July	Rs. 157/4
BENGAL	March	Rs. 125/0
BENGAL	May	
BENGAL	July	

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1,109 cent pts. at 331.

Broach J/A below N. Y. July 1,095 cent pts. at 331.

Sugar Market

Bombay: February 7.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—Ready from Bond Rs. 17/12.

Indian Sugar Ready:—Ordinary Rs. 18/4 to 18/8; large grain Rs. 18/9 to 19. Buland Rs. 19. Chinai Lisa Rs. 30/4.

Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/10.

Tone:—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: February 7.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts February—				
	Opening	43	11	0
	Highest	43	11	0
	Lowest	43	6	0
	Closing	43	7	0
Cottonseeds May—				
	Opening	45	2	0
	Highest	45	6	0
	Lowest	44	12	6
	Closing	44	14	0
Castorseeds May—				
	Opening	25	2	0
	Highest	25	5	0
	Lowest	25	1	0
	Closing	25	4	0
Cottonseeds May—				
	Opening	41	4	0
	Highest	41	4	0
	Lowest	41	0	0
	Closing	41	0	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay: February 7.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th inst.:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS: APRIL/MAY 1941/42

11 a.m. (B.T.)		Rs. 195/0
12-30 p.m. (B.T.)		Rs. 192/12
2-30 p.m. (B.T.)		Rs. 193/4
April/May	Highest	Rs. 195/4
April/May	Lowest	Rs. 192/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: February 6.

T T London on New York, Madrid, Montreal, Berne and Stockholm sellers and buyers unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: February 6.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later	101 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961	107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	106
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	115 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	113 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	6 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	53
National Bank of India	£ 20

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay: February 7.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52	96/2
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes	94/6
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	97/14
3	per cent 1949/52 Loan	97/12
4	per cent 1960/70	108/6
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	102/12
3	per cent War Bonds	100/10
3	per cent 1963/65 Loan	94/2
4 1/2	per cent 1955 Loan	112/8
	TAX FREE LOANS	
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan	107/9
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115/8
6	per cent 1055 Mysore	127
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4	per cent B P T 1947	108
4	per cent M Deb 1947	107/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954	125
6	per cent K P T 1956	125

Trend:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: February 7.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4 03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot Silver was unchanged at 23-1/2d and forward quotation was 23 9/16d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35-1/8 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/12/6. The local market was fairly steady with moderate buying.

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

READY	Rs. 47 6 0	69 14 0
FAGAN	Rs. 47 2 0	64 12 0

SOVEREIGNS: Rs. 33/9.

LONDON SILVER

London: February 6.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London: February 6.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: February 7.

Activity continued restrained on the market to-day with prices showing no important changes. Tata Deferreds were quoted around 1540 and Tata Ordinaries moved between 285 and 287. Amongst textiles Bombay Dyeings receded to 1075. Indian Irons were steady at 22/5.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—Tata Deferreds (1535) 1540 1545 1530; Tata Ordinaries (287) 285 287 285; Indian Iron 22/6, Steel Corporation of Bengal 14/4, Bombay Dyeing 1075, Central India 312/8, Century 340, Gokak 215, Kohinoor 437/8, Simplex 171/4. Andhra Valley 1650, Tata Hydro 165, Tata Power 1545, Associated Cement 153, Belapur 217/8, Bombay Burma Old 292/8.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: February 7.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 four months.

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32, D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32: D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4: D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2: D D Rs. 326 1/2.

Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2: 3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2: D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4: D D Rs. 293 3/4.

Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4: D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2: D D Gld 58

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4: D D nil.

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil.

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123: D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 157 1/2: D D Rs. 157 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 155: D D Rs 153

Cross Rates Sh. 2/3 15/16: 2/4

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs 67.27: D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04: D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pcs 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal: D D Esc 7.35 nominal.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55: D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 Ready.

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 9/16 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.

3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY METALS

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 99
Copper Sheets	Rs. 103

Tone:—Steady.

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay: February 6.

Pepper ready	115	0	0
Chaitra Sud 15	119	0	0
Jeth Sud 15	123	0	0
Ginger ready	50	0	0
Chaitra Sud 15	47	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay: Feb. 6.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	198 1/4	193 3/4	194 3/4
Broach	J/A	205 1/2	201 1/4	202
Oomra	Mar	153 1/4	149 1/4	151 1/2
Oomra	May	157 1/4	153 1/4	155 3/4
Oomra	July	161 1/4	157 1/4	159 1/4
Bengal	Mar.	125 1/2	125	125
Bengal	May	128 1/2	128	128
Bengal	July	131 1/2	131	131

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: February 7.

Forward business again remained suspended on the local Stock Exchange. In the Cash section there was restricted business and prices failed to show any important change. There is less inclination to buy and operators are awaiting developments.

The deadlock which now exists on the Stock Exchange clearly indicates that there are circles within circles and the interest of investors is neglected. The Governing Body in spite of their repeated experiences of extensive forward business hopes to resume forward trading after the war and invite panics and crises. The members who earn large Brokerages every month also favour continuation of forward business. Thus when forward trading is a necessity why the market is closed now and why minimum prices are fixed. At present one may be tempted to take war plea but we have a record of such panics and closing down of markets every now and then in the past.

Yesterday the Wall-St. market was easy and U.S. Steel shares declined 3/4 at 52 1/2. Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 3/8 at 28 1/8 and General Motors were 1/8 down at 33 3/8 dollars.

TEXTILES

Bombay: February 7.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	323	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1150	0
100	CENTURY	370	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	350	0
100	Colaba	180	0
100	Coorla	140	0
250	Dawn	562	0
250	David	325	0
1	E.D. Sassoon Defd	2 9	6
100	FINLAY	200	0
100	GOKAK	254	0
1000	Hindustan	2525	0
100	Indore	211	4
100	Khatau	200	0
100	KOHINOOR	475	0
250	LAXMI	680	0
100	Madhusudan	350	0
100	MORARJI	455	0
250	Model	193	12
50	MYSORE	232	0
200	NEW GREAT	275	0
100	Oosmanshahi	253	0
100	Podar	183	0
100	Phoenix	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	80	12
1000	Sholapur	5395	0
50	SIMPLEX	201	0
100	SWADESHI	408	0
100	SWAN	215	0
500	Vishnu	1555	0
1000	Western	1600	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	111	0
25-50	Central India	44	8
500	Imperial	1537	0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	375	0
50-100	India	144	0
100	Reserve Bank	104	0
5	Union	6	10
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED X.D.	157	0
	INSURANCE		
10-50	British India	13	0
100	Empire	768	0
15-100	Jupiter	14	12
20	Mercantile	68	0
15-75	New India	48	8
200	Oriental	4010	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	10
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	172	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1862	0
10	Ajmer	1213	0
50	BOMBAY TRAMS	140	0
100	Bombay Suburban	181	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	217	0
100	Poona	217	0
100	Surat	183	12
100	TATA HYDRO	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	1650	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	852	0
100	C. Province	104	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	104	0
100	Mandra Bhon	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	93	0
100	Sara Sirajganj	107	0
500	Tapti Valley	635	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	2	0
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 11	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	22	10
30	SHIVRAJPUR	31	8
10	Mukund Iron	13	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1652	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	307	0
10	Steel Corporation	14	6
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	605	0
10	Air Services	3	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	236	0
200	Bombay Safe Deposit	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	315	0
100	B BURMA	312	0
50	Conty	108	0
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	1 8	6
100	IND. BLEACHING	175	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100	Indian Radio Def	360	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	630	0
100	Port Canning	81	8
30	PREMIER CONS.	113	0
15	Scindia	18	8
24	Tata Oil	48	8
24	Tata Chemical	12	12
100	Wimco	202	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1552	0
5	p.c. Bom. Steam	325	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	627	0
6 1/4	p.c. Premier Const. 1st	121	0
6 1/4	p. c. Premier Const. 2nd	116	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1595	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	131	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	746	0
	DEBENTURES		
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	89	8
5	p.c. Morarji	104	0
5	p.c. Sholapur	73	4
4	p.c. Tata Power Deb.	105	8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: Feb. 6.

On the London Stock Exchange generally the quietest conditions prevailed apart from a few good features. Ultramar Oil moved up by 4 shillings to 53 shillings on speculative inquiry. San Paulo Coffee Loans were up 10 1/2 pts. to 76 and Buenos Aires Western Railway by 1/2 to 8 1/4 on anticipation of increased meat traffics. Giltedgeds, Home Rails and other Oils and Industrials generally had little change, though Tobaccos and Cinemas were lightly supported, but hats easy on reduced dividend. Tractions Canpacs attracted some attention.

LONDON WHEAT

Rosadio Santa Fe 28/7 1/8; Barletta Russo 32/9.

'Hindu Raj In Cricket'!

BARDAY'S ASTOUNDING CHARGE AGAINST ANTI-PENTANGULARITES

In the issue of the "Sporting Times" dated 30th January last, Mr. C. H. M. Barday of the "Associated Press of India" has given almost a vivid description of what transpired at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held in Bombay on January 22. There is no doubt that he has drawn a lot on his imagination to paint the picture. At the same time, it cannot be denied that some interested parties—I need hardly point them out—have supplied him with the "dope" required for the purpose. It can be easily imagined that Dr. H. D. Kanga put up a stout opposition against the U. P. resolution on behalf of Bombay. The resolution passed by the Bombay Cricket Association in support of the communal Pentangular gives us a clear idea of what Dr Kanga, its chief spokesman, might have said at the meeting.

THREATS OF REVOLT

Whether Dr. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control, threatened to resign or not, only those present at the meeting can say. However, I know it for a fact that if Dr. Subbarayan had wished to take the issue to a division, he would have carried the day, as he had a clear majority on the side. But he had no desire to act hastily. He allowed all the view-points a free play. Of course, the Bombay representatives, would not be convinced by any sound argument. They would rather raise the standard of revolt against the Board of Control than submit to the considered opinion and judgment of the National Body. By appointing a Sub-Committee "to go into the question of all communal and other tournaments as are played at present in this country," the Board of Control has given a fair chance to all the provincial associations to consider the matter thoroughly—and without any heat.

DR. SUBBARAYAN'S ATTITUDE

I fail to understand why Dr. Subbarayan should have threatened to resign his presidentship when he had the majority of the associations on his side. He could have just carried his point by the force of numbers if he had so willed. The fact that he did not do so clearly shows that he had never lost his mental equilibrium. On the other hand, it is obvious the Bombay representatives let off any amount of gas. They thought they would force the hands of the President by threats and cajolry. Dr. Subbarayan is not the man to be cowed down by this. When he is convinced that he has tried his utmost to persuade Bombay to accept his proposal to substitute the Communal Pentangular by the Zonal Pentangular and has failed, he would ask the Board to take a final decision on the subject. We must, therefore, wait till the Sub-Committee has made its recommendations to the Board.

BARDAY'S CHARGE.

Now let us hear what Barday has to say about the "Hindu Raj" in cricket. "It is strongly felt here," he writes "that the agitation against the Bombay Pentangular and its substitution by the Zonal Pentangular are nothing less than one of the biggest communal ramps the Anti-Communalists are trying to put across the Indian Cricket World. The scheme of the Zonal Pentangular for which the President of the Board wants to take all the credit was in reality the creation of Mr. J. C. Maitra, and its main object is the establishment of a "Hindu Raj" in the cricket field in conformity with the Congress policy of the "Majority Rule" and with this end in view the so-called Anti-Communalists even went to the extent of getting an official blessing to their efforts by getting Mahatma Gandhi to make a statement on "Communal Cricket"

FOUNDATION OF "HINDU RAJ."

Then he proceeds to show how the "Hindu Raj" will be established. After saying "Down with the Pentangular, what is it that they wish to give Bombay in place of the communal tournament?" he asks. "They want to give us the Zonal Pentangular by which they wish to establish the "Hindu Raj". Take, for instance, the Western Zone. It consists of Sind, the Western India States, Gujerat, Bombay and Maharashtra. Bombay's contribution as far as the "Hindu players are concerned will be L. P. Jai (Capt.), V. M. Merchant, K. M. Rangnekar and possibly D. D. Hindlekar who cannot be left out of the side. Then S. W. Sohoni and C. T. Sarwate from Maharashtra. C. S. Nayudu and H. R. Adhikari

BY J. C. MAITRA

from Baroda and Vinoo Mankad and S. Banerjee from Nawanagar who also cannot be left out, make ten places out of eleven, with Sind, Gujerat and Western India States without a representation and only one place remaining for which all the other communities will clamour for inclusion.

"Take likewise the South Zone of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad. With the exception of three or four Non-Hindu players supplied by Hyderabad all the rest will be Hindus, and if all other teams were similarly analysed, a Hindu majority will be found in practically all the other zones except perhaps the North Zone where the Muslims might have a majority."

ORIGINATOR OF ZONAL SCHEME.

First of all, I must contradict the statement that I was the sole creator of the scheme of the Zonal Pentangular. The idea of a Zonal competition—a Quadrangular—was first mooted by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association. All the credit for conceiving this splendid tournament must, therefore, go to him. In order to give Bombay greater importance in the competition, I suggested Bombay and Maharashtra to make a separate entity or Zone, and thus form the Pentangular. As I have made this quite clear in my previous articles, Barday cannot pretend to be unaware of it. Evidently this fact did not suit his purpose. In making me wholly responsible for the scheme, he wanted to kill two birds with one stone

BASICALLY WRONG.

As it will be seen from the above, Barday wanted the world to believe that the idea was first mooted by a Hindu. If he had associated the name of Fyzee, a Muslim, with it, his main argument would have fallen to the ground. Then he wanted to dub me as a Hindu communalist. Not satisfied with that he brought in the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi to show that what they were asking for in the name of the "Majority Rule" was nothing but a "Hindu Raj" in all fields, including cricket. I hope the fact that the originator of the idea was a Muslim—and not a Hindu—would remove the very foundation of his theory. If Mr. Fyzee thought that his proposal would bring about a "Hindu Raj" in the cricket world of India, I am sure he would never have placed it before the public. Besides Fyzee is not a Congressman who meekly follows the dictates of Gandhiji."

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENTS

However, I must proceed to smash the fallacious arguments advanced by Barday in support of his theory of "Hindu Raj" in Cricket. Barday has blundered, I must point out in bracketting Bombay and Maharashtra within the Western Zone. In my scheme, they form a separate zone, called the Centre Zone. I understand Dr. Subbarayan has jiined Sind and Gujerat with Bombay to make up the Centre Zone, and has placed Maharashtra in the South Zone to strengthen the latter. The West Zone will, therefore, consist of Nawanagar, Western India States and Baroda. Of course these are all tentative proposals and have to be settled by discussion and agreement between the parties concerned. In consequence, the Hindu players Barday has picked out for the West Zone will be distributed between three zones and thereby make room for others.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Still I am not so much concerned with the selection of players or formation of teams as with the principle of the thing. Are we to select our players and teams by their abilities and merit or by their communal colours? Are we to take into consideration the question of communal representation in our national, zonal and provincial teams? Are we to give proportionate representation to the various communities? Let us be clear on these points. It is not a question for cricket alone. Once a principle is accepted, it must be applied to all games. It will not do to say that we should have communalism in cricket and nationalism in other branches of sport. If communalism is taken to its logical conclusion it must be applied in every sphere and in every department of sport. That is, if you have to select a team or elect a committee, you must do so on communal basis, giving full representation to all communities according to their population. There cannot be anything more absurd than this. But the supporters of the communal Pentangular will drive the country to this stage, if they persist in their folly.

Merit alone should, therefore, count in selecting representative teams. I do not care a jot or tittle if a representative cricket team is made up of mostly Hindus, a football team of Muslims, a hockey team of Anglo-Indians and Christians, a tennis team of Parsees and so on, as long as the players are selected purely on merits. If Barday and his communalist friends choose to call them 'Hindu Raj," "Muslim Raj", "Christian Raj," and "Parsee Raj", I would not bother in the least. All those who are engaged in promoting different branches of sport must see to it that merit is not sacrificed on the altar of communalism. The representative tournaments themselves should be a sufficient incentive to all players, irrespective of their caste or creed If the hope of playing in a national or provincial tournament or an international contest does not improve a player to the highest standard, he has no business to enter the field of representative sport and make a fool of himself and his community.

CAUSE OF BOMBAY'S DOWNFALL

It is true the communal festival of Bombay raised the standard of cricket in this city in its early years. It is equally true that this tournament has been the cause of Bombay's downfall. Why cannot you find first class Muslim or Parsee players in Bombay nowa-days, although the Pentangular is there to give them sufficient fillip and encouragement The position of the Hindus are not much better. The other associations have produced better players in larger numbers in recent years than Bombay has done, although they have no communal Pentangular to whet their appetite for popularity and fame Dr. Kanga and all those gentlemen who are responsible for the promotion of cricket in Bombay should give a serious thought to these aspects of communalism If they persist in their attitude, I am afraid they will not only spread the fire of communalism in the administration of the game but will indirectly help to extend it in other branches of sport They must stop it before it is too late

Dr. J. D. Kapadia who has been elected President of the Bombay Dental Association, for the year 1942. Addressing the gathering, at the annual dinner on Friday, he said he would continue the good work done in connection with dental hygiene of school children.

REVIVE RURAL INDUSTRIES

Azad's Advice To Delhi People

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, addressed a largely-attended meeting of Congress workers of the Delhi Province in the Dewan Hall for about 90 minutes.

It appears that he advised the revival of rural industries with a view to making the country self-sufficient for every necessity of life, and asked them to visit the remotest villages for ensuring continuity of civil life in case of an emergency. He explained at length the new Constructive Programme of the Congress as outlined at the recent meetings at Bardoli and Wardha.

AZAD-ALLAHBUX TALKS

Khan Bahadur Allahabux, Premier of Sind, resumed talks with Maulana Azad on the Sind Ministerial crisis in the evening again.

Mr. N. R. Sarker, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, met Maulana Azad at the residence of Mr. Asaf Ali this evening. The visit was of a private nature

The Congress President leaves on February 9 for Lahore, wherefrom he proceeds to Peshawar.—United Press

Emergency Powers To Magistrates

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

It has been decided by the Government of the United Provinces that Area Civil Defence Magistrates will try all offences under Part VIII of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules within their jurisdiction. The trials will be held at their respective control rooms.

FOR HOUSING EVACUEES FROM CALCUTTA

Rasulpur house adjoining the La Martinier College has been acquired by the local authorities under the Defence of India Rules, it is understood, for locating evacuees from Calcutta.—A.P.

American Rewards For Changsha Defenders

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Chungking Radio says: Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek has received from the Chinese Benevolent Society of New England, in America, 80,000 national dollars, and from a restaurant in New York City 2,000 Chinese dollars, towards the rewards for the victorious defenders of Changsha. The National War Relief Association has also received more than 1,000 dollars from the Sikan Mobilization Committee for the same purpose.—A.P.

TO GATHER SUPPORT FOR SAPRU'S DEMAND.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In order to ensure "the widest possible support for the scheme suggested by the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the constitutional advancement and adjustment, a Conference will be held in Calcutta on February 14 and 15 under the auspices of the Indian Association. Sir Nripendranath Sircar will preside.—A. P.

BENGAL CLUB SPORTS

Miss Uma Maitra who won all the events in the Intermediate girls' section for the third year in succession.

D. Majumdar who won six events in the men's section.

Substratosphere Flights

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Director-General of the British Overseas Airways Mr. Leslie Runciman who has just returned to London after escaping from Thailand, foreshadows substratosphere flights bringing all parts of the world closer to Britain.

He consider it possible to reach India South Africa and Australia in 20 30 and 50 hours respectively. On the India-Australia route, stops would be in Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin and Sydney with not more than two hours wait at each halt. —Reuter.

Bro. Indra Punwani.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Probably you were a bit surprised to see the last week's "Corner" in smaller type than usual. I do understand, it would be difficult for most of you to read such small letters. So I have already spoken to the Editor about it, and once again your page will soon be in the same type as before.

However, the space of the "Corner" has been reduced from full to three quarters of a page. I know, I shall not be able to give enough reading matter now .... you may remember we used to have two pages previously. But we cannot help it under the present circumstances. War-time emergencies are making us do things worse than this, and we have to tolerate them. We can wait patiently and pray for better times to come soon!

"The Evening Glow"—Drawn by B. K. Thackeray (12 years).

PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Last issue came out in the first week of the new month. I presume, therefore, you expected Prize Competition to be there in our "Corner." Did you get disappointed when it did not appear?

Well, I have to give you the news that according to a resolution passed at the recent All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, we have discontinued the prize competitions. We wonder though, if you would welcome this decision or feel sorry on its account!

OUR VIEW POINT

Almost all our friends had the same experience that through the prize competitions, a certain kind of jealousy was created amongst the children—nay, also a great disappointment amongst those who did not get the chance to win a prize. Of course, the child who wins a prize would feel very much pleased; but is the pleasure of a few worth the dissatisfaction of so many?

Some of our friends thought that if the prize competitions were stopped, children would lose their enthusiasm for doing things. Well, then, if thus they were being taught to attend to certain things with the expectation of some reward sooner the competitions are stopped the better it is. To work for the sake of some reward or prize is certainly not something to be proud of. Work should be done for the sake of doing it as a duty and that is all!

THE LAST WINNERS.

For the last prize competition many of you forwarded entries, perhaps because it was so very easy. And almost all of you were right, too. It would take up lot of space to give names of all Sisters and Brothers who took part in the competition, so we are sorry we cannot publish them. To one and all who took part in the competition, a copy of the Special New Year Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" has been sent as a present. I trust, you will all like it?

Speaking of the "Pushpa," I am reminded of its Manager having asked me to apologise on his behalf for its coming out late this time, due to the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference. Nevertheless, the issue is very beautiful and grand, not only in its appearance, but also in its material. Those who are not its subscribers, may get the issue by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Sis. Pramila Koppikar.

OUR WORKERS' CONFERENCE

I have spoken about the Bombay children's trip to Sind in details in the last three issues of this paper I have also told you about our Elders' Conference at Karachi. I wished to relate certain personal experiences of mine own, but I think I had better utilised this space, short and valuable as it has become now, in certain other things which you may find more interesting.....

However, if you are anxious to have the full report, I may just inform you that it is in the Press. The Report contains also photographs of all the sights and views that we saw or visited in all parts of Sind. You can get it by sending two annas stamps to the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21.

THE STORY OF A SAINT

Somebody was asking why the saints were saints, and somebody else explained:

Because they were cheerful when it was hard to be cheerful, and patient when it was hard to be patient; because they pushed on when they wanted to stand still, and kept silent when they wished to talk; and because they were agreeable when they wished to be disagreeable.

That was all

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

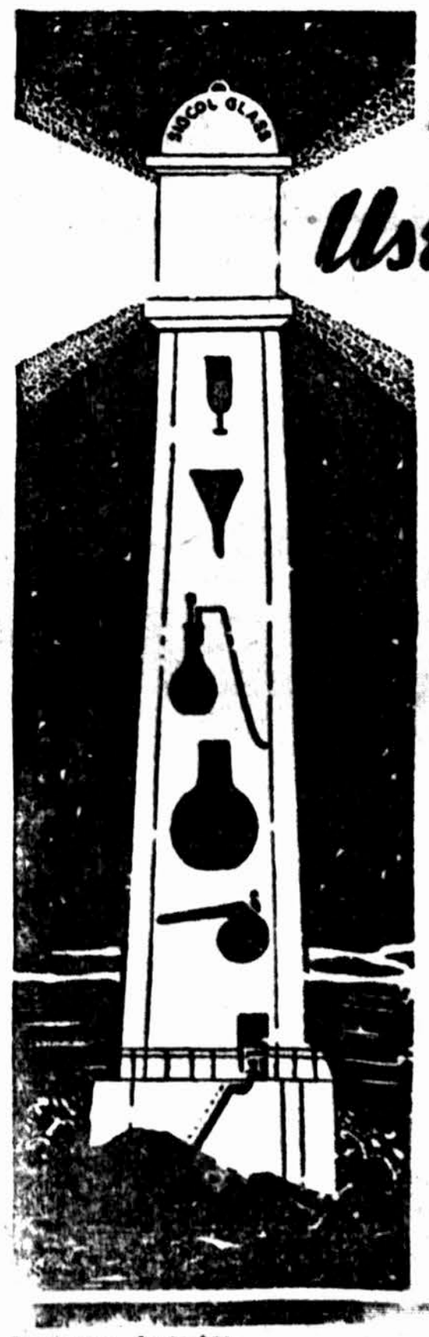
.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Balkan-ji-Bari Workers boating on the River Indus at Sukkur.

What is it that has drawn their serious attention?



For better results...
For better economy
Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision, efficiency is at a premium in every department Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO. LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

Run A Mile—Away From Him!

Says REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am thirty-five, a widow and in love with a man of fifty, who is devoted to me. But there is a hitch, despite the fact that he has asked me to marry him. Although he enjoys a good time and likes a certain amount of adventure.....he is constantly ailing.

He talks about his ill health in that intimate fashion—"My heart trouble" or "my dentist says I should have those two lower molars out and I said to him", etc. Do you know what I mean? I am wondering now if I should marry him. He is very fond of me and in a position to do a handsome bit of providing. I do like him very much, and eligible men are not to be had on every street corner.

What would you advise?

PONDERING.

* * *

Run a mile, Pondering, and keep on running.....that is, unless you want to be an unpaid nurse all the rest of your life. It's all right to be sympathetic for a little while, but petty ailments grow into a terrific burden when they are staggered over the years.

There was a time when a sickness was a badge of distinction. Now, unless it is due to some major organic condition, it is a pain in the neck. The person who merely ails is either a hypochondriac.....or simply does not live right.

I imagine you have said nothing to him as to how much this introverted type of conversation annoys and bores you. You might mention some time soon, just in passing.....that you dislike people who roll their ailments around on their tongues. He will be angry, or offended or take the hint.

Don't!

Some men marry just to have a woman around in case they need someone to pass them the baking soda..... just as there are some men who get a Machiavellian pleasure out of gargling as loud as possible.

Of course there are some very maternal women who enjoy nursing. There are also sadistic women who enjoy seeing others ill or helpless. If you belong to either of these classes, you will be happy in your own way..... marrying him. But if you are a healthy, vigorous female with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness still a goal to be reached, don't marry the gentleman of delicate health. It's no bargain as they say in the classics..... for anyone.

(COPYWRIGHT.)

NEW FACES FOR OLD

New faces for old are now made possible by the use of plastic surgery, and great success is being achieved along this line in Montreal, it was revealed by Dr. Hamilton Baxter.

Dr. Baxter, one of the most prominent authorities on this subject, described methods of reducing prominent chins by removing parts of the mandible on each side. In the case of receding chins cartilage grafts are inserted under the skin to build up the facial out-line to more normal and pleasing contours.

In cases of extensive tumourus of the jaws it is necessary sometimes to remove half of the jaw to eradicate the neoplasm and subsequently artificial jaws can be formed to build up the patient's face to its original form, said Dr. Baxter.

Treatment of severe facial injuries and fractures of the facial bones was discussed in which by the aid of various mechanical appliances, the fractured jaws were replaced in their original position so that the patient could chew his food satisfactorily and preventing the distortion of the features.

In severe automobile injuries and airplane crashes the soft tissues of the face can be replaced by pedicle grafts which can be taken from the chest or adjacent parts of the body and used to fill in the damaged region with healthy skin, permitting the patient to return to his normal activities without unsightly disfigurement of the features.

Nothing Too Hard

No matter how bad the deformity or injury, said Dr. Baxter, almost invariably there is some method of correcting it or improving the appearance so that the person can re-establish himself in life again and develop normal business and social contacts.

As an example, Dr. Baxter referred to cases with the whole cheek lost through disease or injury, where by means of skin grafting and pedicle grafts the region affected was restored to practically its normal appearance.

Skin and tissues of the person involved are used, it was emphasized. The skin of another human, or of an animal, could not be successfully grafted on to another person, generally speaking, although sometimes preserved human cartilage or bone may be used if necessary. Mainly, these tissues such as skin, cartilage and bone, are taken from some other part of the body in such manner that the places where the parts were taken from will heal satisfactorily.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

SENSITIVITY TO BLISTERS

Its Causes And Cure

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor "Journal of the American Medical Association," and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

Blisters that follow exposure to sunlight have just received special attention from a physician in Hawaii, where the sun shines often and stronger.

Some people blister much more easily in response to the sun than do others, and many physicians are convinced that some people are especially sensitive to sunlight. Therefore, specialists in diseases of the skin have given the name "urticaria solarus" to this condition. Translated into English, that merely means blisters and wheals due to sunlight.

Since it is now possible to reproduce the ultraviolet rays of the sun with artificial ultraviolet light, it has become possible to determine the special portions of the sun's rays which are responsible for the blistering. The Hawaiian investigators say that such blisters appear immediately on exposure of the skin to that portion of the spectrum which is in the violet and blue areas and occasionally in the near ultraviolet.

Particular Wave Lengths

In people who are sensitive, there is apparently some substance in the skin which responds promptly to wave lengths of light of the proper length. Some investigators have endeavoured to determine exactly the wave lengths which are able to energize the photosensitization substance. Chemical materials derived from the blood have been investigated; also products like quinine.

The general opinion is that these chemical substances derived from the blood, which seem to be associated with the sensitization, are not the cause of the sensitization but perhaps the result of it. Incidentally, the light from an overloaded tungsten-filament incandescent lamp, such as the photoflood lights which are used in making motion pictures or indoor exposures for photographic purposes, seem to be as capable of producing the blisters in people who are sensitive as are the near ultraviolet rays.

Amazing Case

A case is described of a man who complained that swelling and itching of his skin occurred whenever any part of it was exposed to sunlight for more than five minutes. It occurred particularly while swimming at some times the sensitivity of his skin was increased so that even a ten-minute walk would result in swelling and itching of the face. From five to ten minutes of sunlight on any part of his body would produce a blister.

The investigators in Hawaii made a careful study of this man and his blood. However, transfer of his blood to another person failed to make that person sensitive to sunlight. It was impossible to bring about any cure of this patient and eventually he had to leave Hawaii.

(COPYRIGHT)

LET'S EAT GRASS!

There may be grass bars cropping up alongside milk bars in London and one may yet ask for a cake of grass, please, and get the answer: "Certainly, what flavour would you like—vanilla, strawberry or coffee?"

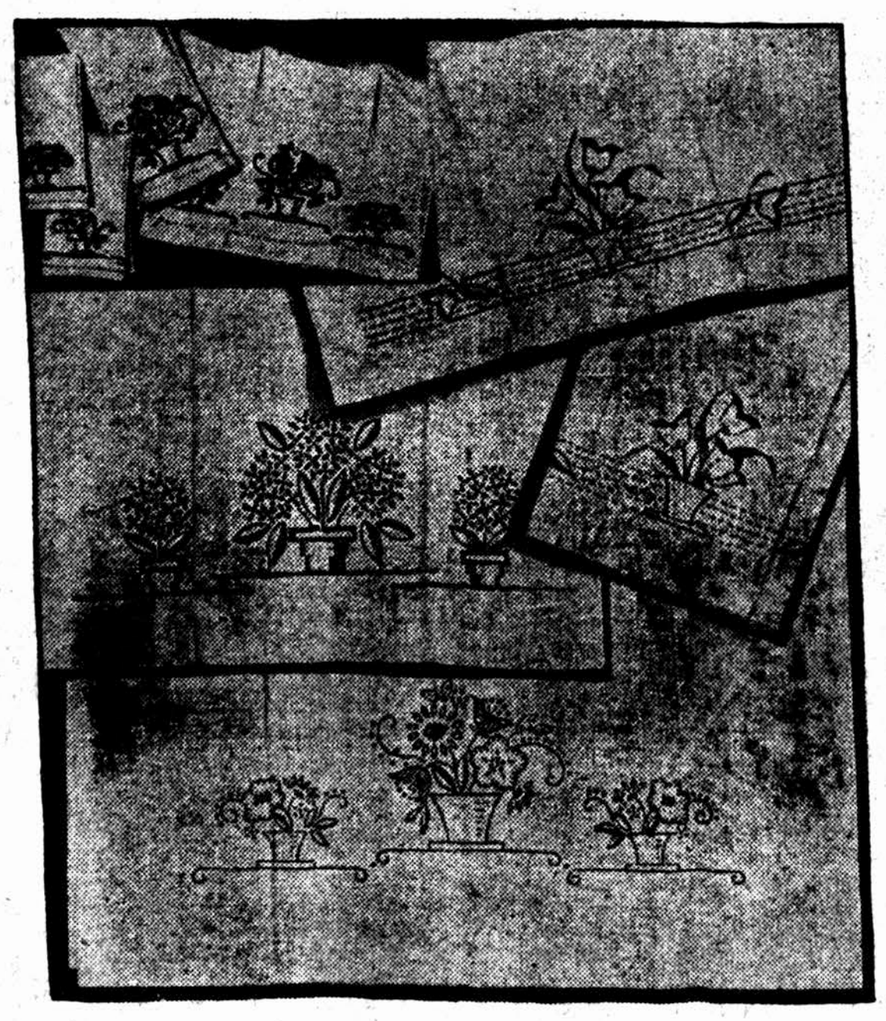
Major Lloyd George, the Food Ministry's Parliamentary Secretary, told the Commons that our scientists were getting edible proteins from young grass, and of the discovery of a "material looking like greyish dust."

But don't all rush forward at once. The Ministry cannot promise when the grass protein will be ready for you. Experiments are in their early stages.

But here's the Big Idea, as expounded by a Ministry official to a News Chronicle reporter: "The theory is that we eat meat to obtain protein. Animals eat grass for the same reason. Why not cut out the middle stage and eat grass ourselves?"

Lord Woolton, as reported in the News Chronicle by Professor J. B. S. Haldane, ate extracts of grass at a Cambridge luncheon a year ago.

GRACEFUL DESIGNS FOR LINENS



Each design is perfect for pillow slips, runners, towels or for the bottoms of your kitchen curtains. The smaller designs can be used for your show and guest towels. With gay coloured cotton you will bring to life lovely flowers. Each design measures about 5 by 14 inches and there are three different ones.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

YOUNG LADY, MY TIME IS WORTH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AN HOUR, BUT I'LL GIVE YOU TEN MINUTES
THANKS, BUT IF IT'S ALL THE SAME TO YOU I'LL TAKE IT IN CASH!
11-16
GLADYS PARKER

INSIDE ITALY

'Out With The Germans'

The incidents continued to multiply. There were university riots in Rome, Milan, Turin and Bologna. Two students were killed in Rome. The war-cry was "Out with the Germans!"

Soldiers die for a cause in which they no longer have faith; civilians fear that their country is destined to be a kitchen- and pleasure-garden for Nazi overlords says a neutral observer in this, the third of a series of articles on Italy.

A change in policy was obviously necessary if further scandals were to be avoided. The Germans received orders to appear less in public. They could still make their presence felt, however, writes an anonymous correspondent in "News Chronicle."

About this time Himmler visited Rome. Then began a series of police operations on an entirely new scale. A great many people, both Italian and foreign, noticed that they were being shadowed. They discovered—since everything in Italy leaks out eventually—that their police dossiers were crammed with the most extraordinary mass of false accusations.

Italians, many bearing illustrious names, began to vanish by the hundred. They were sent to solitary exile in remote villages, to concentration camps and to prison. The seemingly most inoffensive foreigners, whom the Italian police had left undisturbed all during the first months of war, also began to disappear.

Exploitation

The German policy towards Italy follows the same outline as the exploitation of the occupied countries. There is no talk of the Axis in Berlin. Now that the Reich has got a foothold on the shores of the Mediterranean, Italy is definitely considered part of the Lebensraum, and as such her industry is to be discouraged.

Germans talk openly of Italy's future place in the Nazi paradise. It is to be a pleasure-garden where the lords of creation can rest from their labours, and an estate whose produce will feed them.

Count Sforza declared recently in New York that if the Fascist regime collapses the Germans will openly take over Italy. Sforza's conviction is shared by millions of Italians, who say that for this reason the Government, which they now detest, must be propped up until the end of the war.

Thus the attitude of Italians to this "peaceful occupation" despite their bitter humiliation and despair, is, for the present, chiefly one of resignation. They are aware that for them the war is lost.

Not For Musso!

The Italian Army is not with its Government.

I heard officers talking last summer: "We wear this uniform", they said, "not for Mussolini, but for the King. And now the King is going to betray us by declaring a war in which our allies will be the men who killed our fathers."

One day last winter I met a group of soldiers in a train. They were very unwarlike peasant boys from the arid province of Calabria, in Southern Italy, and were on their way to Albania. One of them asked another what he thought of the war. "I don't know", replied the second. "I had to sell my cow to pay the taxes, and there is nothing to eat at home. I am supposed to fight the Greeks. Who are the Greeks? They didn't take away my cow..."

One peasant, one city, one regiment, do not make an army. But these incidents were not isolated; they are typical.

So the young reserve officers go by the thousand to die bitterly for something in which they utterly disbelieve; the peasants resignedly, for something which they understand only vaguely, but of which they instinctively disapprove; the Lombard factory-workers rebelliously, for something which they passionately hate.

At the same time, they are all fully aware of the Party and General Staff intrigues, the total lack of organisation, the blustering, the idea of a war on the cheap, which have left them with incompetent commands and insufficient ammunition and food, and, if they are wounded, the minimum chances of recovery.

"We have been betrayed", they say. Their families pray for them to be made prisoner. "I am sure," said one mother, "that if my son is captured he will greet the British as friends and shout 'Down with Fascism! Evviva la Liberta.'"

"Anything Is Better"

At last he is among civilised people", said another mother when she heard that her son had been captured at Tobruk. And a third woman, whose only son had been lost, showed me his testament. "If I am killed", he had written, "do not say that I died for Fascism. Say that I died crying 'Death to Mussolini,' and 'Long live the democracies!'"

But despite conditions in the army and hatred of the war, some young Italians are genuinely volunteering. "Anything is better than living in Italy just now," one of them told me, "and the front line is about the only place where you won't find Fascist spies."

Next Week:
MUSSOLINI'S SHIP IS SINKING

German Atrocities In Russia

(Continued from Page 4)

rumour in an enormous invaded territory, it is clear that the scale of crimes puts the German atrocities clean outside the ordinary run of crime in an army at war.

But we are not dealing here with the misdeeds of a few drunken brutes here and there, and therefore something as new as it is horrible is happening. And what we have to try to do is to understand why it is happening—why millions of men, representing what was once a great civilised people, have left behind them in Russia so black a record; why the Russians themselves, who were anything but a mealy-mouthed, soft folk, are blazing with fury and the desire for revenge.

Three Reasons

This huge list of atrocities, which I simply could not begin to describe in detail, and many of which simply turn the stomach, are, to my mind, the result of three different elements, namely, Nazi element, the German military element and the psychological element. The three, of course, are interconnected, but it is better to try to disengage them in this manner.

First, then, the Nazi element. The record of the Nazis in their own country—the blood-stained annals of the Gestapo and Storm Troopers, of the ground basements and concentration camps—shows plainly that the Party broke early with any tradition of fair dealing, justice, decency and mercy. Fear on one side and cruelty on the other were an essential part of the game.

Even Germans, members of their own master race, were treated in this fashion, so what could Slavs, members of an inferior race, destined to be slaves, expect from these brutalised lads, who were deliberately taught that any show of pity or even ordinary decency to an opponent was so much weakness, a conduct unfitting to a fellow Nazi? Remember that any suggestion of a moral order in the universe had been suppressed in this teaching. The prizes went to the strong, the cunning, the ruthless.

They were all back again in the jungle, but now without even the innocence of the jungle. Any conduct, that emphasised the might and mastery of the German folk, no matter how brutal, licentious and cruel that conduct might be, was not only permitted, but encouraged. Such was and is the Nazi doctrine, and hundreds of thousands of lads with empty minds and hungry hearts were fed with it.

Deliberate Terrorisation

Now the Nazis were not, strictly speaking, the German Army, but they were and are, a very essential part of it. Thus we might reasonably expect such an army to be particularly ruthless, treacherous and cruel, unless it happened to have a strong tradition that checked such new poisonous doctrines, but unfortunately the tradition of Prussian militarism was not of the kind to check such doctrines.

This militarism had always shown itself indifferent to international law and usage, and more and more as it developed the idea of total war, an idea congenial to the professional and military Prussian mind, it had come to lay emphasis upon ruthlessness and terror. There were signs of that in the last war—in this one the signs are more marked.

Thus in the invasion of France and the Low Countries, great and quite deliberate military use was made of the hordes of civilian refugees, who were stampeding down the main roads, in order to impede the progress of the French armies. In short they have used the terror of children and old people as a weapon.

Now it is obvious that from the outset in Russia it was proposed to carry out the policy of deliberate terrorisation even more ruthlessly and systematically. Here the German Army had to face an army as large and nearly as well-equipped as itself and, in addition, had to deal with a civilian population much tougher than that of Western Europe.

Ordered To Go Ruthless

Numerous official instructions by the German High Command, discovered by the Red Army, prove beyond question that the German soldiers were ordered to loot, to destroy and, if necessary, to hang or shoot great numbers of civilian population. Actual texts of divisional or regimental orders exist, and have been extensively quoted, showing that many of the excesses of the German soldiery were not only unchecked by the High Command, but actually encouraged by it.

Hundreds of thousands of men, who were probably decent enough in civil life, have been ordered to do things for which they must have been heartily ashamed. And, indeed, we know from letters and diaries found on the bodies of dead German soldiers that many of them were ashamed of what their army was doing. But, remember, that in this same army are whole legions of that deliberately brutalised Nazi youth, which was not restricted now in exercising its talent to cheating or beating a few old Jews to death, but had whole towns or villages of defiant Russians to play with, rape and torture or murder on a glorious scale, and that these fine promising lads, specimens of the new supermen, had the further felicity of knowing that they were obeying both the letter and the spirit of their orders from the High Command.

Psychological Factor

So here the two streams join together to form a roaring river of criminal impulse. There is still, however, the third factor which has made thing very much worse.

We know that for the Germans nothing has happened according to plan on the Russian front. The invasion has from every point of view, including the political and propaganda points of view, been a failure. Not only did the Red Armies refuse to be destroyed and inflict dreadful punishment on the invading forces, but the people of the Soviet Union, instead of welcoming the invaders, have from first to last, resisted and defied them, and have everywhere risked death to help the guerilla forces that harass all the German line of communication.

And here we come to the psychological element. There can be no doubt that first the fierce Russian resistance and then, latterly the victories of the Red Army, have struck deep into the German military mind. Instead of having another colossal walk-over, the German soldiers have found themselves plunging deeper and deeper into a frozen hell.

And for what? Why are they there, reeling back over the graves of their comrades, nearly a thousand bitter miles from home? Where are the triumphs they were promised? When will the peace terms be dictated by the all-conquering Fuehrer? Who said these Russians would offer no real resistance, that Stalin's Government would fall to pieces, that they would spend Christmas feasting in Moscow?

Killing For Killing's Sake

So, bewildered, frustrated, haunted by terrible doubts, many of these Germans take horrible refuge in mad wanton acts of destruction, in killing for killing's sake, in lunatic and loathsome rapings and tortures, in mad bayonetings and burning alive, in behaviour that many of them know in their hearts to be criminal or insane. They leave behind them burning towns, piles of corpses, crazed women and screaming children. But they take with them, gnawing even deeper into their vitals than the cold, the growing despair of men who know in their souls that they are wrong, having given themselves to evil.

(—A B B. C. TALK)

A man went into a pub and asked for a drink.

"Are you a regular customer, sir?" asked the barman.

"Well, no," replied the thirsty one. "I'm just passing through this town".

"I'm very sorry, sir," was the reply, "but I can't serve you".

The man went out and tried a second pub.

"Have you a glass with you, sir?" asked the barman, in response to his request for a drink.

"Well, no, I haven't."

"Sorry, sir, but we are only allowed to serve those with their own glasses."

Despondently the man walked out. He tried yet a third time. As he entered the place he picked up a used glass from a table on his way to the bar. Planting the glass down in front of him he said: "Glass of bitter please."

The barman shooked his head.

"Sorry, Sir, but we're not allowed to serve more than one drink to each customer."

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation Safe, Sure, Worldwide reputed and tested. Success Guaranteed

Price Rs 2/- Postage As. -/10/-
KAMALA WORKS,
(B/4), Panchpota, Bengal.
Agent:—Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

THIEF'S CAPTURE

TESTIFYING in court about his capture of a thief, a policeman said that when he started chasing the robber, the latter was 27 steps ahead of him. The officer said that every time the thief took eight steps the policeman took five, but that his legs were longer and two of his strides were equal to five of the thief's. How many steps did it take the officer to overtake his man?

Tongue Thickener

How many times can you repeat the following without an error?

The sizzling sun shines on the slowly swinging ships' signs.

* * *

Frank found fifty-five fryers flying from fiery furnaces.

* * *

Abe added eight, eighty-eight, eight eights and ate the eights.

MAGIC SQUARE

FINDING the solution to this magic square will probably enable you to while away many moments of leisure.

Divide a large square into 25 small squares, and write therein the numbers from 1 to 25, both inclusive, in such an order that when added horizontally, vertically and diagonally, the sum is 65.

OTHER CATS

YOU have heard of alley cats, polecats and Maltese cats, but can you name the cats that are identified by the following:

1. *A classification.*
2. *A worm.*
3. *A flower.*
4. *A coin.*

PARLOR TRICK

AN easy trick consists of finding a secretly-selected card.

The conjurer asks someone in his audience to divide a deck of cards in two equal piles; choose a card from one pile and insert it in the other pile and shuffle. The magician then looks through the half of the pack and immediately discovers the chosen card! Here is the secret:

In one half of the pack are all the odd cards — ace, three, five, seven, nine, jack and king. The other half contains the even cards. No one will notice this.

When a card is taken from one pile and placed in the other, the magician can immediately discover it when he looks through that portion of the pack.

GAMES TO PLAY WITH FLOWERS

SINCE everyone knows at least a little about flowers, the subject is a good one for parlor games and contests.

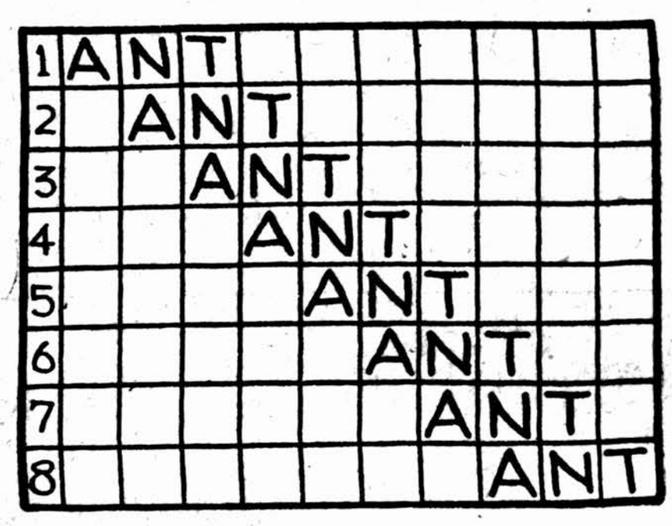
For example, for one game have the contestants take the word, Flowers, and write down the names of seven flowers which begin with the different letters in that word, such as *F*oxglove, *L*ilac, *O*rchid, *W*istaria, *E*delweiss, *R*ose, *S*napdragon. Set a time limit and grant the prize to the person who finishes first, or who has the most flowers when the time is up.

Or take any flower, like the carnation, and have the contestants find flowers for each of those letters.

You can make up your own quiz by taking a list of flowers and making up questions about each one. Here are some examples: Which flower has a sweetheart in it? (cLOVER.) Which flower belongs to you? (jasMINE.) Which is the richest flower? (GOLDENrod or mariGOLD.) Which flower could you use in the kitchen? (PANsy.) Which flower is part of the body? (tuLIP.)

Find the "Ants" in These Words

WRITE the correct letters in each of the squares before and after each of the eight "ants," as indicated, to complete the eight words which are suggested by the following:



1. When the prize-fighter knocks this fellow out,
   He gets the decision in his bout.

2. In building bridges, a "brace or truss"
   Is the definition taught to us.

3. Here's where the care-free Negro croons
   The harmonies of his plaintive tunes.

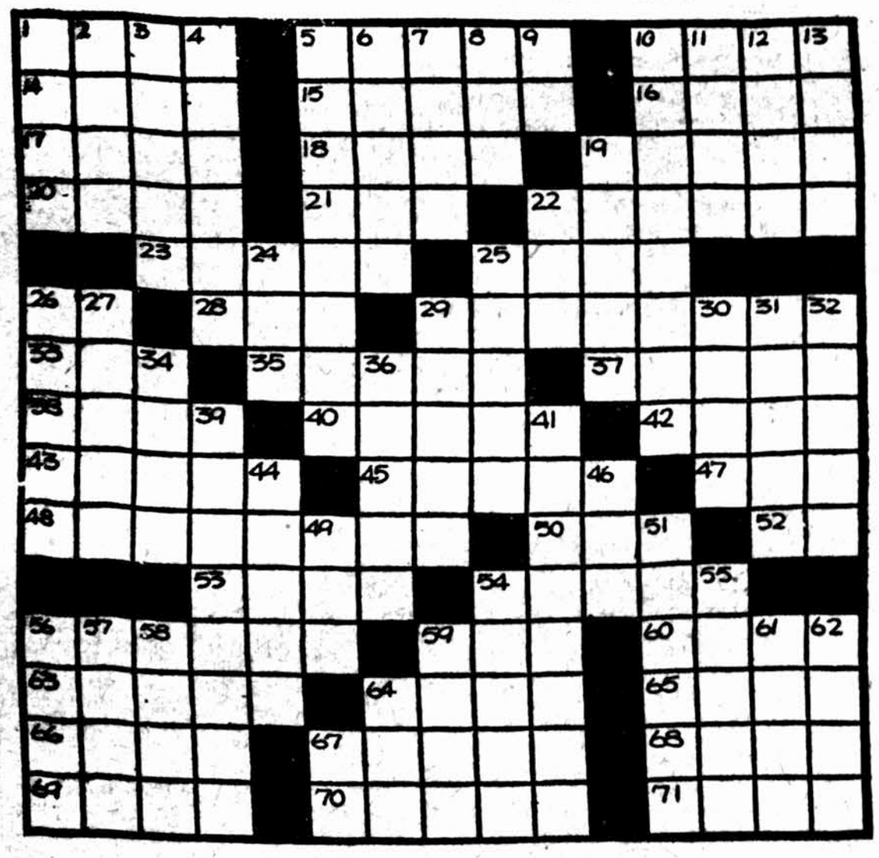
4. A bite from these, men understand,
   Means certain death in jungle-land.

5. A sale no drummer's known to miss,
   When you listen to him doing this.

6. No silly sentiment sways his acts;
   This kind of fellow deals in facts.

7. You've met this person, I am sure,
   He's also known as an amateur.

8. No trial of skill could ever take place,
   If this man did not enter the race.



HORIZONTAL

1—Who wrote the second of the gospel narratives?
5—Save
10—Glided
14—Melody
15—Turkish women's quarters
16—Conceal
17—What Quaker founded the "City of Brotherly Love?"
18—Tennysonian heroine
19—Kind of buffalo
20—Droop
21—Free
22—Insect
23—Relating to a law of succession
25—Who is U. S. Secretary of State?
26—Member of Parliament (abbr.)
28—Melancholy
29—Who wrote "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel"?
33—Worthless fellow
35—What former Rumanian monarch recently escaped to Portugal?
37—Who helped Jason capture the Golden Fleece?
38—Medley
40—Unusual
42—Depression
43—Bellows
45—Pertaining to punishment
47—Dry: said of wines
48—Looked upon with favor
50—Trap
52—Suffix for certain numbers
53—Who said: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child"?
54—Neckerchief
56—Mildewed
59—Alcoholic drink
60—Spoken
63—French cathedral city
64—Pertaining to an era
65—What is the missing word in the title of this novel: "—— Eyre"?
66—Administrative head of a college
67—Muse of amatory poetry
68—Egyptian sun-god
69—Feminine name
70—In what country is the once forbidden city of Lhasa?
71—Hawaiian goose

VERTICAL

1—Charts
2—*Any open space*
3—Encircles
4—What American state was once nicknamed "Bloody"?
5—What English dramatist wrote "A School for Scandal"?
6—Overpowering fear
7—Barren
8—A color
9—Printer's measure
10—Protected
11—Rota
12—Object of worship
13—Sandy tract by the sea
19—City in northern Brazil
22—Used in drilling cavity.
24—Resinous substance
25—Who owned "the face that launched a thousand ships"?
26—What Irish poet wrote "Lalla Rookh"?
27—From what Spanish seaport did Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery?
29—Changed the position of
30—Fifteenth of certain months
31—Doctrine
32—What Senator conceived the "Clean Politics" bill?
34—Authoritative command
36—Former Secretary of Commerce
39—What Spanish explorer discovered the course of the Amazon?
41—Who was the bravest of the Knights of the Round Table?
44—Life forces
46—Meadow
49—A month
51—With what war is Ulysses associated?
54—List of candidates
55—Cadre
56—Manufactured
57—City in U.S.S.R.
58—What mountain range separates Russia from Siberia?
59—Street urchin
61—Soon
62—Smooth and unaspirated
64—Assam silkworm
67—Latin conjunction

WHEN LEFT IS RIGHT!

(Continued from Page 3)

nerve centres of speech, of reading and writing, and the functions of the right hand correspond to these. The left hand obeys the orders of the less developed right side of the brain.

The immense majority of normal people are right-handed, yet there are a great number of exceptions.

Left-handed sportsmen are in great demand. Left-handedness gives you a distinct advantage over your opponent at tennis and fencing, and a "left-footed" football player is a great asset to every team in the character of an outside left or left half.

It has been recorded that some of the greatest geniuses of mankind have been left-handed. Napoleon, Homeros, Michelangelo, Benvenuto Cellini, Goethe, Frederic the Great, Benjamin Franklin were left-handed. A theory has ever been put forward by some scientists according to which left-handedness is an attribute of all creative geniuses. This, however, can hardly be upheld in the face of statistics that prove the contrary.

Mrs. Roman-Goldzieher has examined two thousand school children in order to find out whether left-handedness was a symptom of intellectual differences between them and right-handed children. She found that no fundamental differences existed between the two, but stated that left-handed children were in the great majority of cases nervous, "difficult" or "Queer." Left-handed children, she says, usually excel in mathematics whilst the right-handed ones had more talent for literature and languages. This was particularly striking in the case of several pairs of twins of whom one was right-handed and the other left-handed: in each case, the left-handed twin had a predilection for doing sums and the right-handed one for Latin, modern languages and literature.

Science Battled

In view of these scientific facts, Mme. Roman-Goldzieher does not hold with those current educational tendencies which attempt to train children to use both their hands symmetrically. In some modern schools children are taught to write, to sew, to do every kind of work equally with both hands. This, she maintains, is wrong, since right-handedness has its organic reasons and is prevalent in many other manifestations of Nature. But the attempt to train left-handed people to the forced use of their right hand is equally wrong. Left-handedness has its organic functional reasons, and to enforce their repression leads to grave psychical disturbances.

Science makes increasing advances in registering the symptoms of "right-handedness" in Nature, but it still stands completely mystified before the problem of assymetry: the question why creeper vines take a turning to the right or why the action of their brain induces animals to step out with their right foot, serpents to coil towards the right or men to strike blows and write poetry with their right hand.

Editor: "But you've drawn the policeman in this picture wearing a tin hat."

Artist: "Well, that's right."

Editor: "But they wore tall hats when this joke originated."

India's Economic Ambassadors

(Continued From Page 1)

motto. Once in Canton I was charmed by a novel ash-stand a young manager of a Sindhi firm had just bought for his office and I asked him before he even started using it in his office, to sell it to me. He refused politely and told me that he had bought it for his firm's office and it would embellish the office. Had he bought it for himself he would have gladly given it to me. This will illustrate that even in the minutest things they think of the firm first.

And barring a few disabilities under which such "assistants" still labour such as long hours of work, strict surveillance, etc., the masters provide everything for the employee from free boarding and lodging plus small pocket money to expenses for shaving, tooth-brush and cinema shows on Sundays. The major portion of their salaries are paid at home to their families.

Some of them are also working partners in the firm on "one or two or three pice or one anna basis" or sometimes even more. It is the ambition of a Sindhi young man to deserve themselves this proud privilege, and therefore they work day and night for protecting the interests of his master. And he is not disappointed if his work has been profitable to the firm. The Manager has the completest power to spend on entertainments, charities and other activities besides business, involving the prestige of the firm, and so long as he is working satisfactorily and bringing gains for his firm, the master hardly interferes in his business.

Spirit Of Cohesion

Even when the manager, specially if he is long with the firm, has shown loss the master would only draw his attention mildly to the fact, knowing full well that out of his mistakes he will have known how best to work for profit. And the master's expectations are not belied.

Socially, the Sindhis maintain their Indian traditions and yet mix with the people of their place of domicile, instead of pointing their noses upwards when they meet the latter as do the Westerners in the Orient or elsewhere. They contribute to local charities, and it is a sight on Fridays and Mondays of several medicants waiting at a stated hour in front of a Sindhi shop or firm for alms. A medicant even in a foreign country knows that he is not asking for alms from an Indian in vain. Such is the impression of the charitable nature of the Indians created by the Sindhis living abroad. The Sindhis duly observe their Mondays and Pournima Day (they call it "Satnarayen Day") on which they are fully vegetarian.

And what appeals to me most is their spirit of cohesion—wrongly called clannishness—amongst their own community abroad. By day time they may be "cutting each other's throats in business"—this is a phrase taken from their own mouth—but as the evening approaches and the day's work is coming to an end, a Mr. Asudamal's voice would be received over the phone by a Mr. Karamchand whose "throat the former might have cut during the day in the course of business, saying "Bhai, what is our program for the evening?"

They Are All "Bhais"

Outside the business, they are all "Bhais" whether Amils of Bhaibands. They have their own Clubs and Associations wherever they may be and how small their number be. They forget the day entirely and mix with each other in friendliest and brotherly manner, making almost each evening a jolly ending. They are all equals then, rich or poor, high or low. At night many of them usually eat together in one place where cooked food is brought from the home of each of the congregating folks and eaten together, or as is often, dinner parties are arranged by turns in each Sindhi house. This cements their social ties and they end the day with the pleasant moods of their brotherly sentiments.

This capacity of our Sindhi brethren to rise above worldly and ephemeral things and to tune themselves to something higher and of a permanent nature in the sphere of social values, is a characteristic sadly wanting in our political and economic life in India. We have to develop those affinities in our political organizations, so that even if we differ in our ideas of India's progress and regeneration and in our activities to achieve same, we must not forget that we are all Indians, and if we are to achieve our salvation we must discard, at least in social sphere, all personal jealousies and discord arising out of our deep-rooted conceptions of inequality and division, even though we may differ from each other in economic and political life. And we can adopt the enlightened Sindhi community as a model for that purpose. They do not allow a Sindhi to fail in business even if they be competing with each other. If anyone falls on ill-luck, they all support him to rise again in business.

High Standard Of Living

Their standard of living both abroad and at home is definitely higher than that of many other commercial communities of India. In this respect they can be rightly compared with other people in foreign countries who have adopted Western ways of living. They adapt themselves quickly to the new conditions and are never behind the people of the place or others living there in the progress in living in modern style, whether we may consider it good or bad.

One of the stock arguments against Indians or Asiatics in general is our so-called low standard of living. While we have not accepted this argument, I can safely say that no fault can be found with the living of the Sindhis abroad even judged from Western standards. In point of dress, place of residence, cleanliness, culture and general bearing no average Westerner can boast of living better than the Sindhis.

They are hospitable and no Sindhi going abroad need stay in hotel if there is a Sindhi house in the place. They may not be active patriots abroad, for they go there for business; but they are patriots at heart and keenly watch national developments in India. And what is more is that not a few of them ever fail to appreciate and even support any service done to India or Indians in those far-off places.

Synthesis Of Three Cultures

As if this is not sufficient to entitle them to the privilege of becoming India's Economic Ambassadors abroad, they combine in themselves three great cultural systems of India—the Hindu, the Sikh and the Islamic. They are Hindus as a race, but they worship Guru Nanak and Guru Govind and visit Gurudwara, just as they worship Ram or Krishna. And they have adopted the Arabic (or Urdu) script for their correspondence and they write from right to left. Not only this but in India they are situated at the very confluence of these three cultures—the Hindu culture in the adjacent provinces, the Sikh culture in the Punjab, and the Islamic culture which originally radiated from Arabia, Persia and Afghanisthan.

Such people of India who have universal interests abroad, whose foreign trade is conducted on organized and well-defined lines, who establish themselves abroad for that purpose instead of carrying same through foreign agencies, who have definitely higher standards of living, who can stand competition with Western merchants in the world markets and who combine in them three great cultures of India in theory and practice in an harmonious manner, fully deserve to be styled as India's commercial representatives abroad.

True there may be some other Indian communities found abroad who may have larger business in a few selected places or who may have still higher standards of living on Western style. There may be others who may be more advanced culturally. But there are none who are so universally diffused all over the world as the Sindhis, and on an average there are no other Indians who would be fit enough to represent India when considered from several standards of modern times.

I therefore name them as India's Economic Ambassadors abroad.

Their Difficulties—And Drawbacks

At present they are greatly handicapped in their business, because they deal mainly in silks and curios which they export all over the world from China and Japan, the very two countries which are now involved in war including the whole of the Far East. Many are stranded there. Their business has come to a standstill not only in the Far East but even in other world markets, as the Sindhi firms in the latter places depend for the most part for their business on imports from China and Japan which are now suspended.

It is probably a defect in their organization that they concentrate on a few lines of business all over the world, such as silk and curios. They do not appear to be industrially minded. In the present conditions it is necessary to divert their energies, experience, organization and capital to indigenous industry and commerce, because thereby we can utilise in the post-war period those ramparts of India's trade which they have established abroad.

Here they are only known as financiers as in the local Mooltani market, besides as silk merchants. But their innate capacity for organization must be diverted to the development of India's industries and commerce, so that when peace comes they may sell several other Indian products besides Indian silk and curios. It is essential for other commercial communities of India to associate themselves with them in the development of India's industries, and absorb them in the general economic fabric of India.

Sindhi Children, with their friends, holding a Birthday Party in Hongkong (of course, before Hongkong was attacked).

Raisins Help To Bomb Germany

Bomber crews flying over Germany now chew raisins grown in South Africa. A large number of packets of raisins was sent by the South African Voluntary Service to Bomber Command for distribution, and has proved one of the most popular gifts made to the crews.

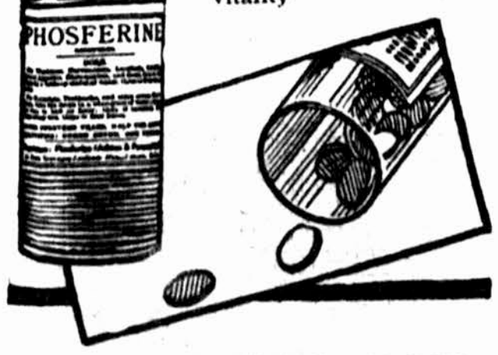
Recently they turned down an offer of oranges because they were thought to be "too messy" but raisins have no such disadvantage. The packet is passed round among the crew, usually when they are over the North Sea on their homeward flight.

Raisins often take the place of the chewing gum which is provided in each aircraft, and are a welcome addition to the emergency ration of chocolate and biscuits. Medical officers at bomber stations consider raisins most beneficial on long operational flights. They are pleasant sustaining, and have tonic value.

A long flight to Germany is not exciting all the way: crews often regard the sea crossing as monotonous. As smoking is not allowed, chewing gum helps to relieve the tedium: now it is raisins. Bomber crews would had raisins long ago, but—like oranges—they have been unobtainable.

TAKE 2 TABLETS or 10 DROPS

You cannot have bodily health without strong nerves. Strong nerves make the difference between a virile man and one always weary. The great value of PHOSFERINE is the quickly restorative effect it has on the nerves. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality



PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Propr.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races etc., lucky number colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs 5 Weekly Rs 10 V P P As. 5 State birth details or sex, age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam Tiruttani, S. India

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic. Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS. (B/1), Panchpota. Bengal

Message Of Ranade

(Continued from page 2)

karam, Ekanath and Namdev in the Deccan, Babalalis, Prananathis, Sadhs, the Satnamis, the Shivnarayans and the followers of Mahant Rama Charan of the last two centuries—this elevation and the purification of the Hindu mind was accomplished to an extent which very few at the present moment realise in its significance. The Brahmo and the Arya Samaj movements of this century are the continuations of this ethical and spiritual growth. Caste, idolatry, polytheism and gross conceptions of purity and pollution were the precise points in which the Mahomedans and Hindus were most opposed to one another, and all the sects named above had this general characteristic that they were opposed to these defects in the character of our people Nanak's watchword was that he was neither Hindu nor Mahomedan, but that he was a worships of the Nirakar or the formless. His first companion was a mahomedan, and his teacher is said to have been also a Mahomedan Lord Gauranga had also Mahomedan disciples. Mahomedan saints like Shaik Mahomed, Shaik Farid and Mahomed Kazi were represented both by Hindus and Mahomedans. The abuses of polytheism were checked by the devotion of one object of worship which in the case of many of these Vaishnava Sects was supreme God, the Paramatma, and the abuses of caste were controlled by conceding to all, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, the right to worship and love the one God who was the God of all.

In the case of the Sikhs, the puratanic spirit even developed under persecution, into a coarse imitation of the Mahomedan fanaticism directed against the Mahomedans themselves; but in the case of the other sectaries, both old and new, the tolerant and the suffering spirit of Vaishnavism has prevailed, breathing peace and goodwill towards all.

Pax Brittanica

Such are the chief features of the influences resulting from the contact of Mahomedans and Hindus in Northern India. They brought about a fusion of thoughts and ideas which benefited both communities, making the Mahomedans less bigoted, and the Hindus more puratanic and more single-minded in their devotion. There was nothing like this to be found in Southern India as described by Dubois where the Hindu sectarian spirit intensified caste pride and idolatrous observances. The fusion would have been more complete but for the revival of fanaticism for which Aurangzeb must be held chiefly responsible. Owing to this circumstances, the work of fusion was left incomplete; and in the course of years, both the communities have developed weaknesses of a character which still need the disciplining process to be continued for a longer time under other masters. Both Hindus and Mahomedans lack many of those virtues represented the love of order and regulated authority. Both are wanting in the love of Municipal freedom, in the exercise of virtues necessary for civic life, and in aptitudes for mechanical skill, in the love of science and research, in the love and daring of adventurous discovery, the resolution of master difficulties, and in chivalrous respect for womankind. Neither the old Hindu nor the old Mahomedan civilization was in a condition to train these virtues in a way to bring up the races of India on a level with those of Western Europe, and so the work of education had to be renewed, and it has been now going on for the past century and more under the 'pax-brittanica' with results—which all of us are witnesses to in ourselves.

No Progress Possible Unless....

If the lessons of the past have any value, one thing is quite clear, viz. that in this vast country no progress is possible unless both Hindus and Mahomedans join hands together, and are determined to follow the lead of the men who flourished in Akbar's time and were his chief advisers and councillors, and sedulously avoid the mistake which were committed by the great grandson Aurangzeb. Joint action from a sense of common interest, and a common desire to bring about the fusion of the thoughts and feelings of men so as to tolerate small differences and bring about concord—these were the chief aims kept in view by Akbar and formed the principle of the new divine faith formulated in the Din-i-ilahi. Every effort on the part of either Hindus or Mahomedans to regard their interests as separated and distinct, and every attempt made by the two communities to create separate schools and interests among themselves, and not heal up the wounds inflicted by mutual hatred of caste and creed, must be deprecated on all hands. It is to be feared that this lesson has not been sufficiently kept in mind by the leaders of both communities in their struggle for existence and in the acquisition of power and predominance during recent years. There is at times a great danger of the work of Akbar being undone by losing sight of this great lesson which the history of his reign and that of his two successors is so well calculated to teach.

The Conference which brings us together is especially intended for the propagation of this 'din' or 'Dharma', and it is in connection with that message chiefly that I have ventured to speak to you to-day on this important subject. The ills that we are suffering from are most of them self-inflicted evils, the cure of which is to a large extent, in our own hands. Looking at the series of measures which Akbar adopted in his time to cure these evils, one feels how correct was his vision when he and his advisers put their hand on those very defects in our national character which need to be remedied first before we venture on higher enterprises. Pursuit of high ideas, mutual sympathy and co-operation, perfect tolerance, a correct understanding of the diseases from which the body politic is suffering, and an earnest desire to apply suitable remedies—this is the work cut out for the present generation. The awakening has commenced, as is witnessed by the fact that we are met in this place from such distances for joint consultation and action. All that is needed is that we must put our hands to the plough, and face the strife and the struggle. The success already achieved warrants the expectation that if we preserve on right lines, the goal we have in view may be attained. That goal is not any particular advantage to be gained in power and wealth. It is represented by the efforts to attain it, the expansion and the evolution of the heart and the mind, which will make us stronger and braver, purer and truer men.

This is at least the lesson I draw from our recent history of the past thousand years, and if these centuries have rolled away to no purpose over our heads, our cause is no doubt hopeless beyond cure. That is however not the faith in me; and I feel sure it is not the faith that moves you in this great struggle against our weak, selves, than which nothing is more fatal to our individual and collective growth. Both Hindus and Mahomedans have their work cut out in this struggle. In the backwardness of female education, in the disposition to over-leap the bounds of their own religions, in matters of tolerance, in their internal dissensions between castes and creeds, in the indulgence of impure speech, thought, and action on occasions when they are disposed to enjoy themselves, in the abuses of many customs in regard to unequal and polygamous marriages, in the desire to be extravagent in their expenditure on such occasions, in the neglect of regulated charity, in the decay of public spirit in insisting on the proper management of endowments—in these and other matters both communities are equal sinners, and there is thus much ground for improvement on common lines. Of course, the Hindus being by far the majority of the population, have other difficulties of their own to combat with; and they are trying in their gatherings of separate castes and communities to remedy them each in their own way. But without co-operation and conjoint of all communities success is not possible, and it is on that account that the General Conference is held in different places each year to rouse local interest, and help people in their separate efforts by a knowledge of what their friends similarly situated are doing in other parts. This is the reason of our meeting here, and I trust that this message I have attempted to deliver to you on this occasion will satisfy you that we cannot conceive a nobler work that the one for which we have met here to-day.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 5th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

To Beat The Nazis...

"We cannot compete with the Nazis in evil. The only reply to the Nazis that can avail us is the reply of good to evil: the reply of freedom to servitude: the reply of goodwill to ill will; and a reply whole-hearted, uncompromising, uncontaminated to the smallest degree by the thing to which it is replying."

Thus declares the well-known leftwing publisher, Victor Gollancz in his "Russia and Ourselves" in which he urges that Britain and Russia "must mobilize the moral forces of the world in a mighty drive against the evil of Nazism.

The same moral dynamic (according to a reviewer in "John O' London's Weekly") is put forward by Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P., in "Total Victory" (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d.), as a necessary condition of winning both the war and the subsequent peace. Military victory, he adduces from the example of 1918, is not enough: we can only have total victory when, as he puts it, we have made the enemy change his mind. In the present case the mind-changing operation must be effected before even military victory can be achieved, for he sees no prospect of our beating Germany by military means alone. These amount, according to his reckoning, to 70 per cent. of our victory potential. The remaining 30 per cent. must be made up by the political weapon. More concrete suggestions follow, controversial and therefore worthy of study. Again the moral is that we must offer the world, not excluding Germany, something better than Hitler's New Order; and before we offer it we must make up our mind what we are offering. It is clear from Commander King-Hall's exclusive collection of official pronouncements that we have not yet done this, though the eight-point declaration has since made some attempt to do so.

Commander King-Hall believes that the existing order will have to make many concessions if it is to continue in being.

'HOKU-ICHI'

(Continued from Page 6)

ignore it, nobody will ever know.

How much of this they accept how much they see through is also difficult to gauge. It is hard to find one whether it be a leader or the man in the street, who does not speak of "Hoku-Ichi" with a passionate fervour. The British had tried to symbolise their empire unity through the Crown. But it gradually became more a figure of speech than a reality. In the case of the Japanese the trend seems to indicate an attempt at an extension of their own internal order to the wider sphere they mean to bring within their control. Those who would know this New Order in everyday life, can to some extent find the answer in watching life in Japan to-day.

But life in Japan has not been allowed to get crystallised into anything very definite in the last fifty years. It broke out of its shell and in the short space of less than half a century transformed itself into a modern wonder with incredible speech. But Japan's chief weakness has been its tendency to pattern on other countries. In the early days she copied China and even swallowed her indigestible 300 alphabets. Next she copied England and America by turns. Now she has drifted into the Nazi camp and has voraciously gripped the Nazi idea of a super-state. The present Japanese leaders see a close and natural identity between the Nazi plan and Hoku-Ichi! just as only a couple of years ago they had sensed a most natural affinity between the social structure of Japan and England with its aristocratic hierarchy and a popularly beloved Emperor surrendering himself into a constitutional monarch.

(Concluded).

RAMMING BY RUSSIAN PLANES

We have been hearing lately of Russian pilots ramming enemy machines in mid-air. According to Nicholas Seltzoff, this novel and dangerous form of air-fighting was initiated as long ago as August, 1914, by a Russian airman named Nestrov. Nestrov had worked it out that if he could hit his opponent's wings with the wheels of his own machine, the enemy aircraft must crash, while his own should be able to glide down and land. But he hadn't reckoned on the shock. He started gliding, suddenly lost his equilibrium and crashed

'Russian pilots have never forgotten Nestrov. They have worked out a ramming technique which, if you do it properly, leaves the pilot unharmed and very often his aircraft too. Out of more than thirty known cases of ramming since this campaign began, only four Russians have been killed. The others either glided their machines down or abandoned them and used their parachutes. Let me give you a couple of instances.

Flight-Lieutenant Lukyanov rammed a Messerschmitt Jaguar, returned to his base and said laughingly, "The shock was just strong enough to knock off my goggles". Another pilot—Squadron-Leader Terentiev—shot down one Heinkel and rammed another in the tail, but slightly damaged his own right wing. Then he suddenly saw a third Heinkel. Without hesitation, he opened the door of his own machine, removed the safety straps, and literally hurled his plane against the German. Both aircraft were smashed to bits, but Terentiev managed to open his parachute and land.

'The fact is that ramming has become a method with the Russians. They ram the enemy when they run out of ammunition. Some of them do it in the excitement of the fight, some out of a patriotic feeling of self-sacrifice, others feel it their duty to destroy the enemy whatever the cost. It may be an expensive way of destroying enemy machines, but most of the battles are by fighters against bombers.'—"Overseas Service."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

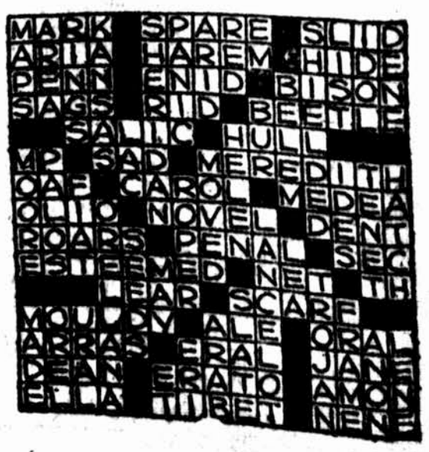
Whiz Quiz: 1. Petunia; 2. Calendula; 3. Verbena; 4. Poppy; 5. Dianthus (Pinks); 6. Calliopsis; 7. Stock; 8. Marigold; 9. Plant which lasts more than two years; 10. Crocus; 11. Lily; 12. Poinsettia; 13. Daisy, Pansy, Violet, Rose, Marigold, Iris, Laurel, Lily, Heather; 14. Jack-in-the-Pulpit; 15. Wandering Jew; 16. Morning Glory, Four-O'Clocks; 17. Yes; 18. Mayor Fiorello (which means "Little Flower") LaGuardia, of New York City; 19. Calla, Easter, valley, tiger, water; 20. Fleur-de-lys; 21. Spiraea; 22. Gypsophila; 23. Rose (War of the Roses); 24. Narcissus; 25. Forget-me-not, Touch-me-not.

Magic Square: First row—17, 24, 1, 8, 15; second row—23, 5, 7, 14, 16; third row—4, 6, 13, 20, 22; fourth row—10, 12, 19, 21, 3; fifth row—11, 18, 25, 2, 9.

Other Cats: 1. category; 2. caterpillar; 3. catkin or cattail; 4. ducat.

Thief's Capture: The policeman took 30 steps at the same time the thief took 48, which added to the latter's 27 steps ahead of the officer, carried the crook 75 steps, the distance equaled by the policeman's 30 steps.

Ants Puzzle: ANTagonist, cANTilever, plANTation, tarANTulas, descANTing, unromANTic, dilettANTe, contestANT.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Yes, young Bill ain't 'arf doin' well. He's written and said that after a week in the Cook House they've put 'im in the Guard Room!"

The night-clerk of the hotel was surprised to see a battered-looking person in his shirt-sleeves come rocking up to the desk and pause there groggily.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the clerk.

"I'd like," said the stranger, laboriously, "to be scorted to Room 202 on secon' floor."

"202?" repeated the clerk. "He consulted the register. "Why, that room is occupied by Mr. Oscar J. Billups, of Toledo. Ohio, and it's pretty late to be rousing a guest."

"I know that well as you do", stated the inebbriated one. "Nevertheless, I want to be shown to Room 202 without any further conconver—any further talk."

"What business have you got there?" demanded the clerk.

"Thash my business."

"Well, what's your name, then?"

"I'm Mr. Oscar J. Billups, of Toledo. I jusht fell out of the window."

* * *

A Motorist was asked if he had tried a new atomizer which is said to halve petrol consumption.

Rather," he replied, "It did all the makers claimed for it, and saved fifty per cent. of my petrol. I also bought a new carburettor which saved thirty per cent. got another brand of petrol which saved twenty per cent. and some special sparking plugs which saved another ten per cent

"Then I took the car out for a test run, and I'm dashed if the petrol tank didn't overflow before I'd gone five miles."

* *

In a liner striking heavy weather in mid-ocean, some of the passengers were very uncomfortable. Watching a miserable-looking man who was bending over the side of the ship, a fair young thing turned to the woman at her side.

'Your husband is a poor sailor. is he not?' she said.

'Certainly not,' said the woman. 'he's a rich stockbroker.'

'I can't understand why I didn't get that job,' said Betty.

'Well, what did the manager ask you?' inquired her friend.

He asked if my punctuation was good.'

'And what did you say?'

'I said I'd never been late for work in my life.'

* * *

The newly-arrived coloured bully was seeking to impress the locals "I'se tough, ..e stated, "an' I hails from a tough town."

"Jes' about how tough is you?" queried the home champion, in dulcet tones.

"Well, whar I comes frum dey calls me 'Wild Bill.'"

'Um, huh?" said the other. "Well, after I gits th'ough wid you you'll be knowed frum then on ez 'Sweet William'!"

At a dinner party the hostess, during a lull in the conversation, gave a loud and rasping hiccup. A Frenchman, sitting by her, immediately apologized as though he had committed the "faux pas."

When the women had left the dining-room an American asked the Frenchman why he had acted in this manner.

'Ah, monsieur, we are a chivalrous people,' was the reply. 'I saw that the lady was embarrassed, so I tried to turn the blame to myself."

Presently the men joined the women. After a little while the American found himself in conversation with his hostess in the middle of a group of guests. Suddenly the hostess hiccupped again. This time the American turned to the guests and said. 'Say, folk, this one's on me!'

* * *

Trying to give a friend a definition of "orator," a Negro said:—

'If you says black am white, dat's foolish. But if you says black 'am' white, an' bellers like a bull, an' pounds de table with both fists, dat's oratory."

A group of parachutists were receiving their final instructions before going up

'Now remember', said the instructor, 'what you have to do. When your turn comes, jump through the hole. count ten, then pull the rip-cord. If the parachute doesn't open, count ten again and pull the rip-cord again. When you reach land, you'll find motor cycles waiting. Bren guns and equipment.'

Up they went in the 'plane. Number Five's turn came. He dived through, counted ten and pulled the cord. Nothing happened. so he counted ten a second time, and pulled the cord again. Still nothing happened.

'Just like the Army!' he muttered. 'No organization When I get down I suppose there won't be any motorcycles!'

* * *

"No", replied the mother, 'I don't think I shall buy a whistle for my little boy, because the other day he nearly swallowed one.'

'Well,' said the insistent salesman, 'we have some nice bass fiddles I could show you.'

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

ISN'T NATURE WONDERFUL? A MILLION YEARS AGO SHE DIDN'T KNOW WE WERE GOING TO WEAR SPECTACLES, YET LOOK AT THE WAY SHE PLACED OUR EARS!
GLADYS PARKER
11-13

"How is it that this essay on the horse is exactly like that of Jones' next to you?"

"It's the same horse, sir."

A parson who was finishing a round of golf got bunkered at the eighteenth. In the process of extracting his ball he got some sand in his eye The eye continued to trouble him when he went into the club-house and ordered a glass of milk. When he tasted the beverage he looked sharply at the steward and said: "Is this milk?"

"Well, sir," grinned the steward, "naturally I put a dash of rum in it when you winked."

It was in Mount Street, W., at about 1-30 a.m., that two old schoolfellows who had been dining noticed a little dog running about in the bewildered way which lost dogs have.

"Poor il'l feller's lost." commented one. 'Pick him up and see if there's a name and address on his collar."

There was. The address was somewhere in Wimbledon, but the noble fellows never hesitated. They decided that the lost pet should at all costs be restored to his sorrowing mistress.

* * * *

It was a long and dreary drive, but at last the sulky taxi-driver pulled up outside a darkened house. Much knocking and ringing brought a caretaker to the door.

"Mrs. Kerjones?" yawned the functionary. "She did live here, but she left on Monday. She's gone to live in Mount Street, in the West-end."

* * *

A well-known American author met an old Negro called Uncle Joe, who was always cheerful in spite of having had more than his share of life's troubles

'How have you managed to retain your calmness and cheerfulness in spite of them all?' asked the author.

'Well, sah, Ah'll tell you,' replied Uncle Joe. 'Ah'se jest learned to cooperate wid de inevitable.'

* * *

An Irish priest had been transferred from one parish to another. One of his old flock met one of the new.

"Well," he said "and how do you like Father Murphy, Dennis?"

"Ah, to be sure," answered Dennis, "he's a fine man: a fine man, but a trifle bellicose."

"Bollicose, is it? Well if that isn't square. When we had him he was as thin as a rake"

* * *

Sam was employed in a village shop. He was completing his duties one night when his master's voice sounded from the head of the stairs.

"Sam, have you sanded the sugar?"

"Yes."

"And watered the milk?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, come upstairs for evening prayers."

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

The Town Hall of Bombay is one of the city's most unimpressive buildings. Neither its exterior nor its interior is in anyway inspiring.

Now and then a poorly-attended meeting or a Charity Ball is held within its precincts. The Sheriff is entitled to hold his meetings and give his parties in the Town Hall and sometimes he actually does give a party if not hold a meeting.

★

Exit The Ghosts

Also every year the Bombay Art Society holds its Exhibition and the drab white walls of the Town Hall are covered with colourful canvases and the straight angles of the large rectangular room are relieved by the masses and curves of sculpture. For two weeks the ghosts are driven away and human voices echo in the hall.

Now we know these Art Exhibitions even if we know little about art (with or without the capital 'A'!) And this year's exhibition doesn't seem to us to be radically different from any other year. There are the same patches of colour labelled 'Modern'; the same figures with unnatural physiognomy (fingers as long as pencils and eyes that look like needles) which Chughtai popularized: the same gods and goddesses with blue faces; the same trees and flowers and butterflies.

Next Week

FRENE TALYARKHAN

writes to the "Chroniclers"

about

"NIGHT IN BOMBAY"

★

Snobosseurs And Sophisticates

The exhibits on the wall are practically the same. The exhibits within the walls are even more unchanged. There are the complacent bourgeoise—the patrons of Art—who are seeking "just a bit of a colour for our morning room, my dear."

Then there are the sophisticates who would rather die than admit they don't know whether surrealism is an advanced form of Bolshevism or some other kind of disease. The 'snobosseurs', of course, view everything with a superior air of 'objective' aloofness—for haven't they gazed at 'Mona Lisa' in the Louvre at Paris and drunk beer with long-haired artists in the cafes of Montmarte?

★

The Not-So-Classless "Society"!

To the (not so classless) "Society," of course, the Art Exhibition is an occasion—like the Races, the Governor's Garden Party, the Flower Show or the New Year's Eve Dance at the Taj—to display one's best sari and the latest coiffeur. It is the thing to go to the Art Exhibition—Oh yes my dear it is so utterly cute and all the lovely artists with long hair and everything I am told they are all broke and starving but so wonderful I simply adore them!

★

Rs. As. Ps. Of Art

It is about one of these artists that we propose to write to-day.

There are so many jokes about long-haired artists that we forget that many of them have long hair simply because they have not the money to get a hair-cut.

You don't believe us, of course. A hair-cut costs only a couple of annas, you say. But suppose you had to choose between a hair-cut and a meal or between a hair-cut and a piece of canvas to paint a picture, would you still vote in favour of the hair-cut?

K. H. Ara, the artist we are going to talk about, does not sport long hair. In fact, if you saw him you would never think he is an artist. You would perhaps think he is a motor cleaner or a garage mechanic. And that is what he is. A mechanic by profession, an artist by instinct! Until recently he was drawing a salary of Rs. 22 per month.

A pencil sketch by K. H. Ara.

★

To-day He Is Unemployed

Consider the budget of an artist. Rs. 22|- per month for food, lodging, clothes, tram fare, brushes, paints, canvas, paper, pencils, crayons, frames, entrance fees for exhibitions!

And yet for the last 15 years K. H. Ara has been painting—painting anything and everything, landscapes, portraits, in classical style and in modern style, oils and water colours. He has experimented with Pointalism and cubism, he has drawn from life and from imagination. And to-day his sole possession in the world are about three hundred paintings and sketches. He has no money to get them framed and they lie rolled up in his little room—the dust and the damp eating away what may be great pieces of art.

It is not that he has not received any recognition. In the last four years he has won as many as eight prizes from the leading Art Exhibitions in India. Last year the Governor bought one of his pictures in Poona and this year four of his pictures were hung in the Town Hall, one of which won a prize of Rs. 50 and was highly commended.

But has this proletarian artist—entirely self-educated, who has never attended an Art School, who has picked up different styles merely by looking at illustrations in Art books in public libraries, who has to work 10 hours a day cleaning and repairing cars, who doesn't get enough to eat and who, for want of money, has sometimes had to paint on 'both' sides of a canvas or a square of plywood—has he had a chance in this world? Ponder this question, all you Patrons of Art, Connoisseurs, Collectors and Fashionable Artists!

★

He Needs Not Your Pity

But if you feel like pitying K. H. Ara, save your precious tears. For this young man needs neither pity nor patronage. Whether you know of him or not, he will continue to paint; for that is his life. If he has no money to buy canvas, he will paint on the reverse side of all his existing paintings. And if he exhausts them and still he has no money, he will paint on the walls of his room—like Gaugin!

But a society which allows the K. H. Aras to starve while second rate foreign artists flourish in expensive studios, has need to pity itself.

★

Gallantry Off The Battlefield

There is a prevalent notion that acts of gallantry are performed only on the battlefield. And yet many heroes and heroines walk about the streets with neither medals nor uniforms to identify them.

The newsreel cameraman who risks his life trying to "shoot" war scenes, the selfless scientist risking his life in experiments with microbes and disease-carrying germs, the doctors who daily flirt with death, the firemen who battle with flames—aren't they all to be counted among gallant heroes?

And even among the otherwise prosaic common people—clerks and housewives and fishermen—there is no dearth of gallantry and heroism. It only needs a catastrophe to bring out the heroic strain in these otherwise unspectacular common people.

★

Theirs Is The Glory!

Here, for instance, is Kisan Bhandar Koli, a young fisherman of Worli who, during the cyclone of 1940, saved three lives from drowning, at the risk of his own. This is the kind of quiet heroism that deserves recognition and we are glad to find that the Lovji Cama Heroic Deed Gold Medal has been awarded to him by the Lovji Cama Memorial Committee.

The same Committee has awarded a silver medal to Mrs. Madhubala Shah who also, during the same catastrophic cyclone, was instrumental in saving many lives from drowning in the sea.

All honour to these civilian hero and heroine and to the Lovji Cama Committee for discovering and rewarding such acts of selfless heroism.

★

Red Menace

"Kissing a girl nowadays leaves its mark on a man," says Film Star Bob Hope in "You". He further observes, "She also leaves marks on cigarettes and glasses, towels and spoons. Wherever she goes she leaves a trail of used mouths. It takes the fine cutting edge of a man's romantic mood to come out of an embrace tasting rose-scented goose grease and looking like a circus clown. I don't mind go on girls, I mind it on me. Yet they use a strange substance which they can't keep on and a man can't get off. It is the real Red Menace."

★

The Last Laugh

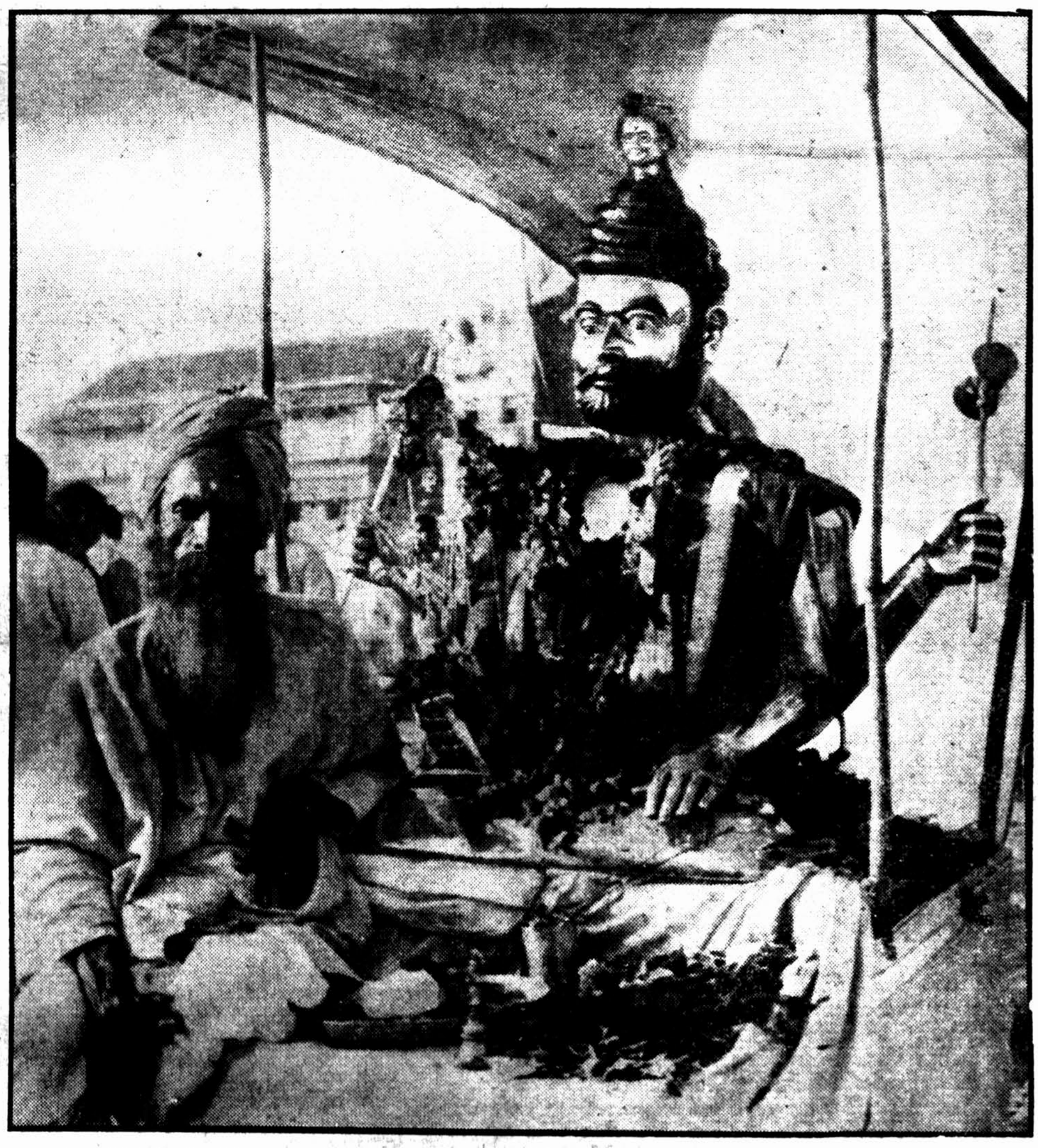
At a Gloucester Festival a visitor wished to enter the Cathedral during one of the performances. On demanding admission he was told that he could not enter without a ticket

"D'you mean to tell me," he exclaimed, indignantly, "that I shall require a ticket to enter the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Well, no" explained the polite steward, "but you won't hear Mme—sing in Heaven."

The Night Of Great Siva

Maha Shivratri (The Night of the Great Siva), which falls this year on the 13th inst., is oneof the most important Hindu festivals in Bombay, and is observed with elaborate rituals. From early morning, a stream of devotees is seen marching to the sea face for a purifying bath. Chowpatty especially is thronged with visitors and presents an animated scene throughout the day. The photos show men and women taking a purificatory bath.



This "Poojari" with the idol of God Shiva attracts a large number of devotees for "Darshan" and is sure to make a rapid turn-over for himself.

Photos: Vyarawala

While women are doing a little washing, the men engage in friendly wrestling bouts. Wrest ling is a favourite pastime with the mill-workers of Bombay, who observe Maha Shivratri as a gala day, apart from its religious significance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

KIDD'S PRINTING AND LITHO INKS

PRODUCE EXCELLENT RESULTS

KIDD'S

Tropical Roller Composition

is Most Suitable for the MONSOON.

ALL Progressive Printers Always Make Use of the Best Inks to Satisfy their Customers.

→ KIDD'S

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.